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NEWS 5 MAR 22 LWPI reloaded
NEWS 6 MAR 30 RDISCLOSURE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 7 APR 02 JICST-EPLUS removed from database clusters and STN
NEWS 8 APR 30 GENBANK reloaded and enhanced with Genome Project ID field
NEWS 9 APR 30 CHEMCATS enhanced with 1.2 million new records
NEWS 10 APR 30 CA/CAPLUS enhanced with 1870-1889 U.S. patent records
NEWS 11 APR 30 INPADOC replaced by INPADOCDB on STN
NEWS 12 MAY 01 New CAS web site launched
NEWS 13 MAY 08 CA/CAPLUS Indian patent publication number format defined
NEWS 14 MAY 14 RDISCLOSURE on STN Easy enhanced with new search and display fields
NEWS 15 MAY 21 BIOSIS reloaded and enhanced with archival data
NEWS 16 MAY 21 TOXCENTER enhanced with BIOSIS reload
NEWS 17 MAY 21 CA/CAPLUS enhanced with additional kind codes for German patents
NEWS 18 MAY 22 CA/CAPLUS enhanced with IPC reclassification in Japanese patents
NEWS 19 JUN 18 CA/CAPLUS to be enhanced with pre-1967 CAS Registry Numbers
NEWS EXPRESS NOVEMBER 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01c, CURRENT
MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 2006.
NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:55:41 ON 26 JUN 2007

=> File .gerry2MBCE
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE TOTAL

	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:56:03 ON 26 JUN 2007

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=> S (Folate receptor)(S)autoantibodies AND pd<=20031107
2 FILES SEARCHED...
L1 0 (FOLATE RECEPTOR)(S) AUTOANTIBODIES AND PD<=20031107
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=> S (Folate(W)receptor) (S)antibodies AND pd<=20031107
1 FILES SEARCHED...
L2      69 (FOLATE(W) RECEPTOR) (S) ANTIBODIES AND PD<=20031107
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=> Dup Rem L2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3      25  DUP REM L2 (44 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
          ANSWERS '1-17' FROM FILE MEDLINE
          ANSWERS '18-19' FROM FILE BIOSIS
          ANSWERS '20-25' FROM FILE CAPLUS
```

=> D t_i L3 1-25

L3	ANSWER 1 OF 25	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 1
TI	Reversion of transformed phenotype in ovarian cancer cells by intracellular expression of anti folate receptor antibodies.		
L3	ANSWER 2 OF 25	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 2
TI	Antibodies to folate receptors impair embryogenesis and fetal development in the rat.		
L3	ANSWER 3 OF 25	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 3
TI	Immunotherapy of folate receptor-expressing tumors: review of recent advances and future prospects.		
L3	ANSWER 4 OF 25	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 4
TI	Biodistribution of a 153 Gd-folate dendrimer, generation = 4, in mice with folate-receptor positive and negative ovarian tumor xenografts.		
L3	ANSWER 5 OF 25	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 5
TI	Folate targeting of haptens to cancer cell surfaces mediates immunotherapy of syngeneic murine tumors.		
L3	ANSWER 6 OF 25	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 6
TI	The alpha folate receptor is highly activated in malignant pleural mesothelioma.		
L3	ANSWER 7 OF 25	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 7
TI	Characterization of a folate receptor in parotid gland and a folate binding protein in saliva from humans. Epitope relatedness to human milk folate binding protein.		

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 8
 TI Interaction of folate receptor with signaling molecules lyn and G(alpha)(i-3) in detergent-resistant complexes from the ovary carcinoma cell line IGROV1.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 9
 TI Targeted drug delivery via the folate receptor.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 10
 TI High-affinity folate receptor in human ovary, serous ovarian adenocarcinoma, and ascites: radioligand binding mechanism, molecular size, ionic properties, hydrophobic domain, and immunoreactivity.

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 11
 TI Folate receptors in malignant and benign tissues of human female genital tract.

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 12
 TI Single-chain Fv/folate conjugates mediate efficient lysis of folate-receptor-positive tumor cells.

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 13
 TI Characterization of the folate receptor in human molar placenta.

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 14
 TI Conjugates of folate and anti-T-cell-receptor antibodies specifically target folate-receptor-positive tumor cells for lysis.

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 15
 TI A high-affinity soluble folate receptor in fluids of non-neoplastic ovarian cysts: radioligand binding, molecular size, hydrophobic residue, and immunological properties.

L3 ANSWER 16 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 16
 TI Folate receptor in malignant effusions of ovarian carcinoma.

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 17
 TI Megaloblastic hematopoiesis in vitro. Interaction of anti-folate receptor antibodies with hematopoietic progenitor cells leads to a proliferative response independent of megaloblastic changes.

L3 ANSWER 18 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 TI GPI ANCHORED PROTEINS AND LIPID RAFTS IN CHEMORESPONSE.

L3 ANSWER 19 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 TI The folate receptor as a potential therapeutic anticancer target.

L3 ANSWER 20 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 TI Methods and compositions for use in the treatment of filovirus mediated disease conditions

L3 ANSWER 21 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 TI DNA vaccination against the ovarian carcinoma-associated antigen folate receptor α (FR α) induces cytotoxic T lymphocyte and antibody responses in mice

L3 ANSWER 22 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 TI Bispecific agents target endogenous murine T cells against human tumor

xenografts

L3 ANSWER 23 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Folate receptor-directed metalloprotease purification and use in gene
therapy or immunotherapy

L3 ANSWER 24 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Conjugates of folate anti-effector cell antibodies

L3 ANSWER 25 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI New anti-lung-cancer antibody cluster 12 reacts with human folate
receptors present on adenocarcinoma

=> Log off H

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 120 MINUTES

STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 10:00:22 ON 26 JUN 2007

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LOGINID:SSPTAEGS1646

PASSWORD:

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SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE'

AT 10:04:49 ON 26 JUN 2007

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:04:49 ON 26 JUN 2007

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:04:49 ON 26 JUN 2007

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	23.05	23.26

=> D hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:55:41 ON 26 JUN 2007)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 09:56:03 ON 26 JUN 2007

L1 0 S (FOLATE RECEPTOR)(S)AUTOANTIBODIES AND PD<=20031107

L2 69 S (FOLATE(W)RECEPTOR)(S)ANTIBODIES AND PD<=20031107

L3 25 DUP REM L2 (44 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> D ibib abs L3 1, 2, 3, 5, 10,11,13,15-17, 19-20

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003251987 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12776159

TITLE: Reversion of transformed phenotype in ovarian cancer cells
by intracellular expression of anti folate
receptor antibodies.

AUTHOR: Figini M; Ferri R; Mezzanzanica D; Bagnoli M; Luison E;
Miotto S; Canevari S

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Experimental Oncology, Unit of Molecular Therapies, Istituto Nazionale Tumori, Via Venezian 1, 20133 Milan, Italy.

SOURCE: Gene therapy, (2003 Jun) Vol. 10, No. 12, pp. 1018-25.
Journal code: 9421525. ISSN: 0969-7128.

PUB. COUNTRY: England; United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200307

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 31 May 2003
Last Updated on STN: 22 Jul 2003
Entered Medline: 21 Jul 2003

AB The alpha-folate receptor (FR) is selectively overexpressed in 90% of nonmucinous ovarian carcinomas, whereas no expression is detectable in normal ovarian surface epithelium (OSE). Indirect evidence suggests that FR expression is associated with tumor progression and affects cell proliferation. To evaluate better the role of FR, we developed an approach based on intracellular expression of single-chain (sc) antibodies (intrabody) to downmodulate membrane expression of FR in ovary cancer cells. IGROV-1 and SKOV3 ovarian carcinoma cell lines were transfected with an anti-FR intrabody. Transfectants and parental cells were tested for FR, integrins and anti-FR intrabody expression by fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS), reverse transcription and polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and/or immunoblotting. Cell growth characteristics and adhesion properties were evaluated in liquid, semisolid and organotypic cultures. The anti-FR scFv inhibited FR expression from 60 to 99%. At physiological concentrations of folate, proliferation varied directly as a function of FR expression. FR downmodulation was accompanied by reduced colony-forming ability in soft agar, morphological change of the cells, significant enhanced adhesion to laminin or Matrigel, a two- to three-fold increase in alpha6beta4 integrin expression, and a marked reduction in laminin production. In three-dimensional organotypic cultures, anti-FR intrabody-transfected IGROV1 cells grew as a single-ordered layer, reminiscent of normal OSE growth in vivo. In conclusion, the anti-FR intrabody reverses the transformed phenotype in ovary cancer cells and may provide an efficient means to inhibit selectively the growth of these cells.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004043929 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14745937

TITLE: Antibodies to folate receptors impair embryogenesis and fetal development in the rat.

AUTHOR: da Costa Maria; Sequeira Jeffrey M; Rothenberg Sheldon P; Weedon Jeremy

CORPORATE SOURCE: SUNY-Downstate Medical Center, Department of Medicine, Brooklyn, New York 11203, USA.. maria.dacosta@downstate.edu

SOURCE: Birth defects research. Part A, Clinical and molecular teratology, (2003 Oct) Vol. 67, No. 10, pp. 837-47.
Journal code: 101155107. ISSN: 1542-0752.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200406

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Jan 2004
Last Updated on STN: 24 Jun 2004
Entered Medline: 21 Jun 2004

AB BACKGROUND: Folic acid (FA) supplementation reduces neural tube defects (NTDs) by 70%. However, the cause of most NTDs cannot be attributed to folate deficiency, to mutations of genes that encode folate pathway enzymes, and folate receptors (FRs) that mediate cellular folate uptake. Mouse embryos nullizygous for the ortholog of the FRalpha gene have lethal congenital abnormalities that are preventable by administration of folic acid to the dams. To determine whether antibodies to FRs are similarly teratogenic, we studied a rat model. METHODS: Immunohistochemistry with an antiserum to rat FRs was used to identify the receptors on reproductive tissues and embryos. Gestation day (GD) 8 rats received intraperitoneal injections of antiserum to the FRs, and their embryos were examined 2-9 days later. Some rats received pharmacologic doses of folic acid or dexamethasone before the antiserum was administered. RESULTS: The FRs are present on oocytes, the oviduct, and uterine epithelial cells, and in the embryo at all stages examined between GD4 and GD15. The antiserum has a dose-related effect on embryo viability and organogenesis. Folic acid prevented teratogenicity resulting from smaller doses of antiserum, but not that caused by larger doses. Resorption of embryos with the larger doses of the antiserum was prevented by dexamethasone. CONCLUSIONS: FRs are expressed on oocytes, epithelial cells of reproductive organs, and embryonic and extraembryonic tissues. Antiserum to FRs administered to pregnant rats causes embryonic damage. Embryo lethality with smaller doses of antiserum is preventable by administration of folic acid, while larger doses cause embryo damage by immune-mediated cell lysis, which can be prevented by dexamethasone.
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L3 ANSWER 3 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003395984 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12932634
TITLE: Immunotherapy of folate receptor-expressing tumors: review of recent advances and future prospects.
AUTHOR: Lu Yingjuan; Low Philip S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Endocyte, Inc., 1205 Kent Ave., West Lafayette, IN 47906, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA 89581 (NCI)
SOURCE: Journal of controlled release : official journal of the Controlled Release Society, (2003 Aug 28) Vol. 91, No. 1-2, pp. 17-29. Ref: 89
Journal code: 8607908. ISSN: 0168-3659.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200310
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Aug 2003
Last Updated on STN: 16 Oct 2003
Entered Medline: 15 Oct 2003

AB The cell surface receptor for the vitamin folic acid (termed the folate receptor), is often elevated in cancers of the ovary, kidney, lung, mammary gland, brain, endometrium, and myeloid cells of hematopoietic origin. Because the folate receptor (FR) is either absent from normal tissues or localized to the apical surfaces of polarized epithelia, where it is inaccessible to circulating drugs, folate-linked drugs do not normally accumulate in healthy tissues. However, since the same receptor is fully accessible on cancer cells, it has frequently been exploited as a target for receptor-directed cancer therapies, including chemotherapies and immunotherapies. In fact, most strategies for the immunotherapy of cancer have at some time been adapted to treat FR-expressing tumors. In this article, recent progress in the retargeting of the immune system to

folate receptor-expressing cancers is summarized and future strategies for redirecting natural killer cells, antibodies and cytotoxic T lymphocytes to this large class of malignancies are proposed.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002207069 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11941454
TITLE: Folate targeting of haptens to cancer cell surfaces mediates immunotherapy of syngeneic murine tumors.
AUTHOR: Lu Yingjuan; Low Philip S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, 1393 Brown Building, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907, USA.
SOURCE: Cancer immunology, immunotherapy : CII, (2002 May) Vol. 51, No. 3, pp. 153-62. Electronic Publication: 2002-03-19.
Journal code: 8605732. ISSN: 0340-7004.
PUB. COUNTRY: Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200206
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Apr 2002
Last Updated on STN: 5 Jan 2003
Entered Medline: 3 Jun 2002
AB A variety of human cancers overexpress a cell surface receptor with high affinity for the vitamin, folic acid (K(d) approximately 10(-10)M). Covalent attachment of therapeutic agents to folic acid has been shown to allow efficient targeting of the folate-drug conjugates to folate receptor-expressing cancer cells, with little or no uptake by normal tissues except the kidneys. We report here the use of folate's ability to deliver attached molecules specifically to cancer cells to convert poorly immunogenic tumors into highly immunogenic tissue targets. By linking folic acid to a model hapten, we have been able to decorate folate receptor-expressing cancer cell surfaces with >10(6) haptens/cell in vivo. Following marking of such cells with haptens, the cells are observed to become opsonized with autologous anti-hapten antibodies, which is presumed to mediate cell removal via antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC). Supplemental administration of low levels of ADCC-activating cytokines [e.g. interleukin-2 (IL-2) and interferon-alpha (IFN-alpha)] has been shown to synergize with the folate-targeted immunotherapy. Thus, using M109 syngeneic lung cancer cells injected intraperitoneally into Balb/c mice that were previously immunized against fluorescein, a significant extension of life span is observed following treatment with folate-fluorescein conjugates, and complete cures are observed upon supplementation with moderate levels of IL-2 and IFN-alpha. Because control tumor-bearing mice treated with the same cytokines but with non-targeted fluorescein show no extension of life span, we conclude that tumor-specific opsonization is an essential step in this immunotherapy. Finally, because the anti-fluorescein antibodies are unable to access the folate receptors on the apical membranes of the kidney proximal tubules, no kidney or other normal tissue cytotoxicity is observed. These data suggest that retargeting of haptens to folate receptor-expressing cancers might constitute a method for mobilizing the immune system specifically against poorly immunogenic tumors.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 10
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999286124 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10356282
TITLE: High-affinity folate receptor in human ovary, serous ovarian adenocarcinoma, and ascites: radioligand binding

mechanism, molecular size, ionic properties, hydrophobic domain, and immunoreactivity.

AUTHOR: Holm J; Hansen S I; Hoier-Madsen M; Birn H; Helkjaer P E
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Chemistry, Central Hospital, Herning, Denmark.
 SOURCE: Archives of biochemistry and biophysics, (1999 Jun 15) Vol. 366, No. 2, pp. 183-91.
 Journal code: 0372430. ISSN: 0003-9861.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199907
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Jul 1999
 Last Updated on STN: 15 Jul 1999
 Entered Medline: 7 Jul 1999

AB High-affinity folate receptors are expressed in normal ovaries and ovarian carcinomas. Binding of [3H]folate in human ovary, serous ovarian carcinoma tissue, and ascites is a complex process that has not been well characterized. This study shows changes in binding affinity and mechanism of binding with decreasing receptor concentration, inhibition by folate derivatives, and a slow radioligand dissociation at pH 7.4 becoming rapid and complete at pH 3.5. The receptor seems to be positively charged since it elutes in the front effluent of a DEAE-Sephacrose CL-6B ion-exchange column at pH 6.3. The gel filtration profile of Triton X-100-solubilized tissue and ascites contained two peaks of radioligand-bound receptor (25 and 100 kDa). Exposure of ascites to cleavage by phosphatidylinositol-specific phospholipase C resulted in a partial conversion of the 100-kDa peak to a 25-kDa peak. This suggests that the receptor may be anchored to the membrane by a glycosylphosphatidyl residue that inserts into Triton X-100 micelles, resulting in a large molecular size on gel filtration. The receptor in ovarian carcinoma tissue immunoreacts with antibodies against purified human milk folate receptor protein as shown by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, immunoprecipitation, sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis immunoblotting (a single band of 45 kDa), and immunohistochemistry. In only three of seven ovarian carcinomas did expression of radioligand-bound receptors exceed levels found in five normal ovaries. However, only receptors in ovarian carcinoma specimens showed a high degree of immunoreactivity. Hence, even without elevations of the total receptor level, a folate receptor isoform homologous to human milk folate receptor protein seemed to prevail in serous ovarian carcinomas.
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L3 ANSWER 11 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 11
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998033926 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9367057
 TITLE: Folate receptors in malignant and benign tissues of human female genital tract.
 AUTHOR: Holm J; Hansen S I; Hoier-Madsen M; Helkjaer P E; Nichols C W
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Chemistry, Horsens Hospital, Denmark.
 SOURCE: Bioscience reports, (1997 Aug) Vol. 17, No. 4, pp. 415-27.
 Journal code: 8102797. ISSN: 0144-8463.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)

LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199801
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Jan 1998
Last Updated on STN: 30 Jan 1998
Entered Medline: 20 Jan 1998

AB We have characterized the folate receptor in malignant and benign tissues of human female genital tract (Fallopian tube and benign and malignant tissues of uterus). Radioligand binding displayed characteristics similar to those of other folate binding proteins. Those include a high-affinity type of binding ($K = 10(10)M^{-1}$), apparent positive cooperativity, a slow dissociation at pH 7.4 becoming rapid at pH 3.5, and inhibition of binding by folate analogues. The gel filtration profile of Triton X-100 solubilized tissue contained two large peaks of 3H-folate labelled protein ($> = 130$ and 100 kDa) as well as a 25 kDa peak. Only a single band of 70 kDa was seen on SDS-PAGE immunoblotting. The large molecular size forms on gel filtration appear to represent folate receptors having a hydrophobic membrane anchor inserted into Triton X-100 micelles. The folate receptor of female genital tract showed cross-reactivity in ELISA and positive immunostaining with rabbit antibodies against human milk folate binding protein. Variations in the ratio of immunoresponse to total high affinity folic acid binding suggests the presence of multiple isoforms of the receptor in different types of malignant and benign tissues.

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 13

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97070602 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8913528
TITLE: Characterization of the folate receptor in human molar placenta.
AUTHOR: Holm J; Hansen S I; Nichols C W; Hoier-Madsen M; Helkjaer P E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Chemistry, Horsens Hospital, Denmark.
SOURCE: Bioscience reports, (1996 Oct) Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 379-89.
JOURNAL code: 8102797. ISSN: 0144-8463.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199704
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Apr 1997
Last Updated on STN: 24 Apr 1997
Entered Medline: 14 Apr 1997

AB We have characterized a high-affinity folate receptor in human molar placenta tissue. Radioligand binding exhibited characteristics typical of other high-affinity folate binding proteins. Those included, positive cooperativity, a tendency to increased binding affinity with decreasing receptor concentration, a slow ligand dissociation at pH 7.4 becoming rapid at pH 3.5, and inhibition by folate analogues. The folate receptor cross-reacted with antibodies against human milk folate binding protein, e.g. the syncytiotrophoblastic layer of molar placenta tissue sections showed strongly positive immunostaining. The gel filtration profile contained two radioligand-bound peaks (25 and 100 kDa), however, with considerable overlap. Only a single band of 70 kDa was seen on SDS-PAGE immunoblotting. The folate receptor in placental tissue may play a crucial role in the transfer of folate from maternal circulation to the fetus.

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 15

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96163445 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8562026
 TITLE: A high-affinity soluble folate receptor in fluids of non-neoplastic ovarian cysts: radioligand binding, molecular size, hydrophobic residue, and immunological properties.
 AUTHOR: Holm J; Hansen S I; Hoier-Madsen M; Helkjaer P E; Bzorek M
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Chemistry, Central Hospital, Nykøbing Falster, Denmark.
 SOURCE: APMIS : acta pathologica, microbiologica, et immunologica Scandinavica, (1995 Dec) Vol. 103, No. 12, pp. 862-8.
 Journal code: 8803400. ISSN: 0903-4641.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199603
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Mar 1996
 Last Updated on STN: 15 Mar 1996
 Entered Medline: 7 Mar 1996

AB The presence of a soluble folate receptor in fluids of non-neoplastic ovarian cysts was demonstrated. Radioligand binding exhibited characteristics typical of high-affinity folate-binding proteins. These included positive cooperativity, a tendency to increased binding affinity with decreasing receptor concentration, a slow ligand dissociation at pH 7.4 and inhibition by folate analogues. The folate receptor was probably synthesized in the lining epithelial cells of the cysts which showed positive immunostaining with antibodies against human milk folate-binding protein. The gel filtration profile of cystic fluid contained two radioligand-bound peaks, 25 and 100 kDa, whereas a single band of 70 kDa was seen on SDS-PAGE immunoblotting. Treatment with the enzyme phosphatidylinositol-specific phospholipase C resulted in a partial conversion of the 100 kDa peak to the 25 kDa peak. This suggests that insertion of a hydrophobic glycosylphosphatidylinositol tail into Triton X-100 micelles could give rise to large molecular size forms of the receptor on gel filtration.

L3 ANSWER 16 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 16
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 96085076 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7488388
 TITLE: Folate receptor in malignant effusions of ovarian carcinoma.
 AUTHOR: Holm J; Hansen S I; Hoier-Madsen M; Helkjaer P E; Bzorek M
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Chemistry, Central Hospital Nykøbing Falster, Denmark.
 SOURCE: APMIS : acta pathologica, microbiologica, et immunologica Scandinavica, (1995 Sep) Vol. 103, No. 9, pp. 663-70.
 Journal code: 8803400. ISSN: 0903-4641.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199601
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Jan 1996
 Last Updated on STN: 25 Jan 1996
 Entered Medline: 4 Jan 1996

AB Binding of 3H-folate in human ovarian adenocarcinoma tissue was of a

high-affinity type (K approximately 10(10) M-1) and displayed apparent positive cooperatively. A high-affinity folate receptor was also present in ascitic fluid and pleural effusion. Radioligand dissociation was slow at pH 7.4, but rapid at pH 3.5. The folate analogues methotrexate and in particular 5-formyltetrahydrofolate acted as inhibitors of 3H-folate binding in ascitic fluid. Ovarian adenocarcinoma tissue showed immunostaining with rabbit antibodies against human milk folate-binding protein. The gel filtration diagram contained two peaks of radiolabelled folate (at 25 and 100 kDa). The 25 kDa peak was predominant in ascitic fluid and pleural effusion. A single band of 70 kDa was seen on SDS-PAGE immunoblotting of tissue and malignant effusions. The concentration of folate receptor in tissue and fluid specimens could be determined by an immunochemical method (ELISA) utilizing antibodies against human milk folate-binding protein.

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 17
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 91086466 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1702099
 TITLE: Megaloblastic hematopoiesis in vitro. Interaction of anti-folate receptor antibodies with hematopoietic progenitor cells leads to a proliferative response independent of megaloblastic changes.
 AUTHOR: Antony A C; Briddell R A; Brandt J E; Straneva J E; Verma R S; Miller M E; Kalasinski L A; Hoffman R
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis 46202-5121.
 CONTRACT NUMBER: R01 AA08307 (NIAAA)
 SOURCE: R01 HD 20889 (NICHD)
 The Journal of clinical investigation, (1991 Jan)
 Vol. 87, No. 1, pp. 133-25.
 Journal code: 7802877. ISSN: 0021-9738.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199102
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Mar 1991
 Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1996
 Entered Medline: 1 Feb 1991
 AB We tested the hypothesis that anti-placental folate receptor (PFR) antiserum-mediated effects on hematopoietic progenitor cells in vitro of increased cell proliferation and megaloblastic morphology were independent responses. We determined that (a) purified IgG from anti-PFR antiserum reacted with purified apo- and holo-PFR and specifically immunoprecipitated a single (44-kD) iodinated moiety on cell surfaces of low density mononuclear cells (LDMNC); (b) when retained in culture during in vitro hematopoiesis, anti-PFR IgG (in contrast to PFR-neutralized anti-PFR IgG and nonimmune IgG) consistently led to increased cloning efficiency of colony forming unit-erythroid (CFU-E), burst forming unit-E (BFU-E), CFU-granulocyte macrophage (CFU-GM), and CFU-GEM megakaryocyte (CFU-GEMM), and objectively defined megaloblastic changes in orthochromatic normoblasts from CFU-E- and BFU-E-derived colonies; (c) when anti-PFR antiserum was removed after initial (less than 1 h) incubation with LDMNC, a cell proliferation response was induced, but megaloblastic changes were not evident. (d) Conversely, delay at 4 degrees C for 24 h before long-term plating with antiserum resulted in megaloblastosis without increased cell proliferation; (e) however, 500-fold molar excess extracellular folate concentrations completely abrogated the expected anti-PFR antiserum-induced megaloblastic changes, without altering cell proliferative responses. Thus, although cell proliferative and megaloblastic changes are induced after short-term and

prolonged interaction of antibody with folate receptors on hematopoietic progenitors, respectively, they are independent effects.

L3 ANSWER 19 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:308455 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900308455
 TITLE: The folate receptor as a potential therapeutic anticancer target.
 AUTHOR(S): Gruner, Barbara A. [Reprint author]; Weitman, Steven D. [Reprint author]
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pediatrics, University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio, TX, USA
 SOURCE: Investigational New Drugs, (1998-1999) Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 205-219. print.
 CODEN: INNDDK. ISSN: 0167-6997.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 General Review; (Literature Review)
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Aug 1999
 Last Updated on STN: 12 Aug 1999

L3 ANSWER 20 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:434882 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:45191
 TITLE: Methods and compositions for use in the treatment of filovirus mediated disease conditions
 INVENTOR(S): Goldsmith, Mark A.; Chan, Stephen Y.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001041784	A1	20010614	WO 2000-US33403	20001207 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003082517	A1	20030501	US 2000-733395	20001208 <--
US 6933108	B2	20050823		
US 2005266022	A1	20051201	US 2005-104211	20050411
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-170004P	P 19991209
			US 2000-237421P	P 20001002
			US 2000-733395	A3 20001208
AB	Methods and compns. are provided for at least slowing the progression of a filovirus mediated disease condition in a host. In the subject methods, an effective amount of an agent that at least reduces the amount of folate receptor mediated filovirus cell entry is administered to the host. The subject methods find use in both the prevention and treatment of filovirus associated disease conditions, including Marburg and Ebola-Zaire virus mediated disease conditions.			
REFERENCE COUNT:	4	THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS		

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 FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:37:01 ON 26 JUN 2007
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 L2 69 S (FOLATE(W)RECEPTOR)(S)ANTIBODIES AND PD<=20031107
 L3 25 DUP REM L2 (44 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> S (FOLATE RECEPTOR)(S)AUTOANTIBODIES
 L4 14 (FOLATE RECEPTOR)(S) AUTOANTIBODIES

=> Dup Rem L4
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
 L5 7 DUP REM L4 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 ANSWERS '1-3' FROM FILE MEDLINE
 ANSWER '4' FROM FILE BIOSIS
 ANSWERS '5-7' FROM FILE CAPLUS

=> D Ti L5 1-7

L5	ANSWER 1 OF 7	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 1
TI	Maternal folate receptor autoantibodies and cleft lip and/or palate.		
L5	ANSWER 2 OF 7	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 2

T1 Autoantibodies to folate receptors in the cerebral folate deficiency syndrome.
 L5 ANSWER 3 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
 T1 Autoantibodies against folate receptors in women with a pregnancy complicated by a neural-tube defect.
 L5 ANSWER 4 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 T1 Could maternal autoantibodies against folate receptor-membrane proteins cause spontaneous abortion or congenital heart defects?
 L5 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 T1 Prevention and therapy of cerebral folate deficiency
 L5 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 T1 Immunoassay for detection of autoantibodies to folate binding protein
 L5 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 T1 Assay for autoantibodies to folate receptors

=> D ibib abs L5 1-7

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006223898 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16546188
 TITLE: Maternal folate receptor autoantibodies and cleft lip and/or palate.
 AUTHOR: Blik J B; Rothenberg S P; Steegers-Theunissen R P M
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology/Division of Obstetrics and Prenatal Medicine, Erasmus MC, University Medical Center, Rotterdam, Nijmegen, The Netherlands.
 SOURCE: International journal of gynaecology and obstetrics: the official organ of the International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, (2006 May) Vol. 93, No. 2, pp. 142-3. Electronic Publication: 2006-03-20.
 Journal code: 0210174. ISSN: 0020-7292.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Ireland
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200610
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Apr 2006
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 2006
 Entered Medline: 31 Oct 2006
 L5 ANSWER 2 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005249651 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15888699
 TITLE: Autoantibodies to folate receptors in the cerebral folate deficiency syndrome.
 AUTHOR: Ramaekers Vincent T; Rothenberg Sheldon P; Sequeira Jeffrey M; Opladen Thomas; Blau Nenad; Quadros Edward V; Selhub Jacob
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Pediatric Neurology, Department of Pediatrics, University Hospital Aachen, Aachen, Germany..
 vramaekers@ukaachen.de
 SOURCE: The New England journal of medicine, (2005 May 12) Vol. 352, No. 19, pp. 1985-91.
 Journal code: 0255562. E-ISSN: 1533-4406.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)

LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200505
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 May 2005
Last Updated on STN: 20 May 2005
Entered Medline: 19 May 2005

AB In infantile-onset cerebral folate deficiency, 5-methyltetrahydrofolate (5MTHF) levels in the cerebrospinal fluid are low, but folate levels in the serum and erythrocytes are normal. We examined serum specimens from 28 children with cerebral folate deficiency, 5 of their mothers, 28 age-matched control subjects, and 41 patients with an unrelated neurologic disorder. Serum from 25 of the 28 patients and 0 of 28 control subjects contained high-affinity blocking autoantibodies against membrane-bound folate receptors that are present on the choroid plexus. Oral folinic acid normalized 5MTHF levels in the cerebrospinal fluid and led to clinical improvement. Cerebral folate deficiency is a disorder in which autoantibodies can prevent the transfer of folate from the plasma to the cerebrospinal fluid.
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L5 ANSWER 3 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004014907 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14711912
TITLE: Autoantibodies against folate

receptors in women with a pregnancy complicated by a neural-tube defect.

AUTHOR: Rothenberg Sheldon P; da Costa Maria P; Sequeira Jeffrey M; Cracco Joan; Roberts Jaclyn L; Weedon Jeremy; Quadros Edward V

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, State University of New York Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn 11203, USA..
strothenberg@downstate.edu

SOURCE: The New England journal of medicine, (2004 Jan 8) Vol. 350, No. 2, pp. 134-42.

Journal code: 0255562. E-ISSN: 1533-4406.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)

LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200401
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Jan 2004
Last Updated on STN: 17 Jan 2004
Entered Medline: 16 Jan 2004

AB BACKGROUND: In the absence of clinical folate deficiency, periconceptional supplementation with folic acid reduces a woman's risk of having an infant with a neural-tube defect. Since antiserum to folate receptors induces embryo resorption and malformations in rats, we hypothesized that autoantibodies against folate receptors in women may be associated with pregnancy complicated by a neural-tube defect. METHODS: Serum from 12 women who were or had been pregnant with a fetus with a neural-tube defect and from 24 control women (20 with current or prior normal pregnancies and 4 who were nulligravid) was analyzed for autoantibodies by incubation with human placental folate receptors radiolabeled with [3H]folic acid. The properties of these autoantibodies were characterized by incubating serum and the autoantibodies isolated from serum with placental membranes, ED27 cells, and KB cells, which express the folate receptors. RESULTS: Serum from 9 of 12 women

with a current or previous affected pregnancy (index subjects) and 2 of 20 control subjects contained autoantibodies against folate receptors ($P < 0.001$). The autoantibodies blocked the binding of [3H]folic acid to folate receptors on placental membranes and on ED27 and KB cells incubated at 4 degrees C and blocked the uptake of [3H]folic acid by KB cells when incubated at 37 degrees C. CONCLUSIONS: Serum from women with a pregnancy complicated by a neural-tube defect contains autoantibodies that bind to folate receptors and can block the cellular uptake of folate. Further study is warranted to assess whether the observed association between maternal autoantibodies against folate receptors and neural-tube defects reflects a causal relation.

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L5 ANSWER 4 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:221688 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200700221969
 TITLE: Could maternal autoantibodies against folate receptor-membrane proteins cause spontaneous abortion or congenital heart defects?
 AUTHOR(S): Neuman, Alan [Reprint Author]; Hernandez-Robles, Jose; Rothenberg, Sheldon; Hodge, Diana; Roczek, Aleksandra; Mathias, Leigh; Lizarralde, Jose; Huhta, James
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ S Florida, Tampa, FL USA
 SOURCE: American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, (DEC 2006) Vol. 195, No. 6, Suppl. S, pp. S229.
 Meeting Info.: 27th Annual Meeting of the Society-of-Maternal-Fetal-Medicine. San Francisco, CA, USA. February 05 -10, 2007. Soc Maternal Fetal Med.
 CODEN: AJOGAH. ISSN: 0002-9378.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Apr 2007
 Last Updated on STN: 4 Apr 2007

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1206350 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:500132
 TITLE: Prevention and therapy of cerebral folate deficiency
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ramaekers, Vincent, Belg.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 74pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006119589	A2	20061116	WO 2006-BE45	20060504
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,			

GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

WO 2005-BE74

A 20050511

AB The present invention relates to methods and means to prevent cerebral folate deficiency (CFD) and/or to treat CFD at a very early stage, when CFD has not yet fully developed. It was found that circulating and blocking autoantibodies to folate receptor (FR) represent one of the major causes of CFD and that prognosis improves the younger a child can be treated. The invention as such in particular relates to a method of screening infants and their mothers for the presence of circulating autoantibodies in their serum and/or for low 5-methyltetrahydrofolate (5MTHF) CSF levels, followed by a prompt treatment of a subject in need thereof with a folate supplement in case the testing procedure is pos. Such screening should also be performed for all children or any other subjects as soon as at least 3 of the major criteria of CFD manifest. It was further found that the addition of antioxidants to a folate supplement maintains stability of (5MTHF) and can help restore an impaired 5MTHF uptake in the nervous system due to the circulation of blocking autoantibodies. Avoidance of foods and products, containing proteins with similar amino acid sequences as compared to human FRs, is strongly preferred in the preparation of compds. or food products for the prevention and/or treatment of CFD. The methods and means of the invention have a major impact on the health of the population and can help to reduce the incidence of for instance autism and schizophrenia related to CFD.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:513611 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:26550

TITLE: Immunoassay for detection of autoantibodies to folate binding protein

INVENTOR(S): Cabrera, Robert M.; Finnell, Richard

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Texas A & M University System, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006058287	A2	20060601	WO 2005-US42906	20051128
WO 2006058287	A3	20061019		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
US 2006115860	A1	20060601	US 2005-288014	20051128

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2004-631130P

P 20041126

AB The present invention is directed to an assay that detects autoantibodies to folate receptor and can be used in the clin. diagnostic testing of these antibodies in humans. The assay described herein has several features that offer advantages over the

existing methods. Some of these features include adaptability to high-throughput processing, the use of an Ig antibody to bind autoantibodies bound to folate receptor or the use of enzyme-labeled folic acid to bind folate binding protein and use of fluorescence or chemiluminescence for detection. Using an ELISA-based assay, the disclosed invention demonstrated that folate-binding proteins from human, mouse, and cow could be used as probes for folate-binding proteins autoantibodies. This assay thereby avoids the use of radioactivity and can be automated and scaled to process hundreds of samples safely and simultaneously. The present invention is also directed to a diagnostic kit to detect autoantibodies to the folate receptor in serum from an individual. Serum samples are obtained from women during mid-gestational pregnancy carrying fetuses suspected of having neural tube defects, and the samples are tested to identify the presence, absence, and relative abundance of folate-binding protein autoantibodies.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:430678 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:422391

TITLE: Assay for autoantibodies to folate receptors

INVENTOR(S): Rothenberg, Sheldon P.; Da Costa, Maria; Sequeira, Jeffrey
USA

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004043233	A2	20040527	WO 2003-US35690	20031107
WO 2004043233	A3	20050331		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2505125	A1	20040527	CA 2003-2505125	20031107
AU 2003291400	A1	20040603	AU 2003-291400	20031107
EP 1558286	A2	20050803	EP 2003-768795	20031107
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK			
JP 2006521532	T	20060921	JP 2004-551956	20031107
US 2006127955	A1	20060615	US 2005-534303	20051101
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-424965P	P 20021108
			WO 2003-US35690	W 20031107

AB The present invention identifies autoantibodies to folate receptors. Methods to identify these autoantibodies to the human folate receptors are also provided. The present invention also contemplates diagnostic methods and test kits to be used in a clin. setting for identifying a subject at risk of folate-sensitive abnormalities or disorders as observed in neural tube defect complicated pregnancies. In addition, infertility,

spontaneous abortion, male sterility, unsuccessful in vitro fertilization, neurol. disorders and impaired folate absorption may also be associated with these autoantibodies to folate receptors.

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NEWS 6 JUL 16 Caplus enhanced with French and German abstracts
NEWS 7 JUL 18 CA/Caplus patent coverage enhanced
NEWS 8 JUL 26 USPATFULL/USPAT2 enhanced with IPC reclassification
NEWS 9 JUL 30 USGENE now available on STN
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NEWS 12 AUG 13 CA/Caplus enhanced with additional kind codes for granted patents
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NEWS 19 SEP 13 INPADOCDB enhanced with monthly SDI frequency
NEWS 20 SEP 17 CA/Caplus enhanced with printed CA page images from 1967-1998
NEWS 21 SEP 17 Caplus coverage extended to include traditional medicine patents
NEWS 22 SEP 24 EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 23 OCT 02 CA/Caplus enhanced with pre-1907 records from Chemisches Zentralblatt
NEWS 24 OCT 19 BEILSTEIN updated with new compounds

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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 12:43:23 ON 12 NOV 2007

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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:43:23 ON 12 NOV 2007

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FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 12:43:23 ON 12 NOV 2007

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
3.26	3.47

FULL ESTIMATED COST

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=> S Autoantibody (S)detect? (S) Method AND @pd<=20021108
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L1      0 AUTOANTIBODY (S) DETECT? (S) METHOD AND @PD<=20021108

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L2      633 AUTOANTIBODY (S) DETECT? (S) METHOD AND PD<=20021108

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  2 FILES SEARCHED...
L3      38 AUTOANTIBODY (S) DETECT? (S) METHOD (S) RECEPTOR AND PD<=20021108
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=> Dup Rem 13
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4      21 DUP REM L3 (17 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
      ANSWERS '1-7' FROM FILE MEDLINE
      ANSWERS '8-9' FROM FILE BIOSIS
      ANSWERS '10-21' FROM FILE CAPLUS

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=> D Ti 14 1-21

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L4      ANSWER 1 OF 21      MEDLINE on STN      DUPLICATE 1
TI      Detection of functionally different types of pathological autoantibodies
against thyrotropin receptor in Graves' patients sera by luminescent
immunoprecipitation analysis.

L4      ANSWER 2 OF 21      MEDLINE on STN      DUPLICATE 2
TI      In vitro synthesized TSH receptor as a tool for autoantibody detection.

L4      ANSWER 3 OF 21      MEDLINE on STN      DUPLICATE 3
TI      Autoantibodies against integral membrane proteins of the nuclear envelope
in patients with primary biliary cirrhosis.

L4      ANSWER 4 OF 21      MEDLINE on STN      DUPLICATE 4
TI      Autoantibodies against brain septal region antigens specific to
unmedicated schizophrenia?.

L4      ANSWER 5 OF 21      MEDLINE on STN      DUPLICATE 5
TI      Myasthenia gravis: antibodies to extracellularly exposed antigenic
determinants of acetylcholine receptor.

L4      ANSWER 6 OF 21      MEDLINE on STN      DUPLICATE 6
TI      Insulin-receptor autoantibody detected by
the human placental membrane method: six patients with insulin-
receptor autoantibody in japan.

L4      ANSWER 7 OF 21      MEDLINE on STN      DUPLICATE 8
TI      Direct method for detection and characterization of
cell surface receptors for insulin by means of 125I-labeled
autoantibodies against the insulin receptor.

L4      ANSWER 8 OF 21      BIOSIS      COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 7
TI      STUDIES ON INSULIN RECEPTOR AUTO ANTIBODIES USING THE HUMAN PLACENTAL
MEMBRANE METHOD 6 INSULIN RECEPTOR ANTIBODY POSITIVE PATIENTS FOUND IN
JAPAN.

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L4 ANSWER 9 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI Methods of detecting disorders of the central nervous
system by detecting autoantibodies which specifically
bind ionotropic glutamate receptors.

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Autoimmunity to angiotensin AT1 receptors in schizophrenia

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Method for diagnosis and prognosis of epilepsy development in patients
with preclinical stage involving fractal analysis of EEG and determination
of paroxysmal activity test by detection of autoantibodies to
quisqualate-binding membrane protein in blood

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Clinical significance and assay of the autoantibodies against angiotensin
II type 1-receptor and α 1-adrenergic receptor

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Cancer detection method and reagents using autoantibodies produced by
immortalized monocytes

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Human thyrotropin receptor compositions and use thereof

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Immunoassay and kit for detecting autoantibody against thyroid stimulating
hormone receptor

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Assays for TSH receptor autoantibodies

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Method for production of purified, optionally radioiodinated TSH receptor
preparations for use in diagnostics and therapy

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Tumor suppressor

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Detection of thyroidal autoantibodies

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Detection of autoantibodies to the thyrotropin receptor

L4 ANSWER 21 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Methods of detecting and combating disorders of the central nervous system

=> Log Off H

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 120 MINUTES

STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 12:50:24 ON 12 NOV 2007

Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:SSPTAEGS1646

PASSWORD:

***** RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL *****
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE'
AT 12:55:03 ON 12 NOV 2007
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:55:03 ON 12 NOV 2007
FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 12:55:03 ON 12 NOV 2007
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	36.78	36.99

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:40:20 ON 12 NOV 2007)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 11:40:40 ON 12 NOV 2007

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L3	38 S	AUTOANTIBODY (S)DETECT? (S) METHOD (S)RECEPTOR AND PD<=20021
L4	21 DUP REM L3	(17 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> D ibib abs L4 1, 3-9, 11-17, 19-21

L4	ANSWER 1 OF 21	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000385089 MEDLINE		
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	PubMed ID: 10826518		
TITLE:	Detection of functionally different types of pathological autoantibodies against thyrotropin receptor in Graves' patients sera by luminescent immunoprecipitation analysis.		
AUTHOR:	Minich W B; Loos U		
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Department of Internal Medicine I, University of Ulm, Germany.		
SOURCE:	Experimental and clinical endocrinology & diabetes : official journal, German Society of Endocrinology [and] German Diabetes Association, (2000) Vol. 108, No. 2, pp. 110-9. Journal code: 9505926. ISSN: 0947-7349.		
PUB. COUNTRY:	GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)		
LANGUAGE:	English		
FILE SEGMENT:	Priority Journals		
ENTRY MONTH:	200008		
ENTRY DATE:	Entered STN: 18 Aug 2000 Last Updated on STN: 18 Aug 2000 Entered Medline: 10 Aug 2000		

AB We describe a new method for the detection of different types of pathological autoantibodies against TSH receptor (TSHR) in Graves' patients sera by luminescent immunoprecipitation analysis. For this purpose three different chimeras composed of human TSHR and rat luteotropin/choriogonadotropin receptor (LH-CGR) were constructed, as was described previously (Tahara K, Ishikawa N, Yamamoto K, Hirai A, Ito K, Tamura Y, Yoshida S, Saito Y, Kohn LD. 1997 Thyroid 7:867-877). They were used in the immunoprecipitation reactions: (i) the wild type TSHR (for the detection of total TSHR autoantibodies), (ii) TSHR/LH-CGR chimera wherein TSHR amino acid residues 8-165 (epitopes for thyroid stimulating antibodies) are replaced by comparable LH-CGR

residues, (iii) TSHR/LH-CGR chimera wherein TSHR amino acids 261-370 (epitopes for thyroid blocking antibodies) are replaced by comparable LH-CGR residues, and (iv) TSHR/LH-CGR chimera wherein TSHR amino acids 8-165 and 261-370 are replaced by comparable LH-CGR residues (for the detection of neutral TSHR autoantibodies). DNA encoding the N-terminal 725 (of 764) amino acids of wild type TSHR (or TSHR/LH-CGR chimera) was fused to the cDNA for the 550-amino acid firefly luciferase. The hybrid proteins were produced in HeLa cells using recombinant vaccinia viruses. All fusion proteins retained the enzymatic activity of firefly luciferase and TSHR-LUC interacted with TSH with the same affinity as wild type receptor. The luciferase tagged TSHR and TSHR/LH-CGR chimeras were used for the detection of different types of TSHR autoantibodies (i.e. total, neutral, thyroid stimulating and thyroid blocking) in 63 Graves' disease and 62 normal sera by immunoprecipitation analysis. The data demonstrated positive correlation between results of immunoprecipitation assay and results obtained using cAMP bioassay or assay for TSH binding inhibitory immunoglobulins in test sera.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 94102477 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8276182
 TITLE: Autoantibodies against integral membrane proteins of the nuclear envelope in patients with primary biliary cirrhosis.
 AUTHOR: Nickowitz R E; Wozniak R W; Schaffner F; Worman H J
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, New York.
 SOURCE: Gastroenterology, (1994 Jan) Vol. 106, No. 1, pp. 193-9.
 Journal code: 0374630. ISSN: 0016-5085.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199402
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Feb 1994
 Last Updated on STN: 18 Feb 1994
 Entered Medline: 7 Feb 1994

AB BACKGROUND/AIMS: Autoantibodies against nuclear membrane proteins have been identified in patients with primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC). The aim of the present study was to determine the incidence of these autoantibodies in patients with PBC and examine their significance. METHODS: An assay using recombinant polypeptides was designed to unequivocally detect autoantibodies against gp210 and the lamin B receptor, integral proteins of the nuclear membranes. RESULTS: Autoantibodies against gp210 were detected in 15 of 159 patients with PBC and 0 of 46 controls. Autoantibodies against lamin B receptor were detected in 2 patients with PBC and 0 controls. The presence of these autoantibodies had a sensitivity of 11% and specificity of 100% for the diagnosis of PBC. Autoantibodies against gp210 were present in 4 of 19 (21%) patients with PBC who did not have detectable antimitochondrial antibodies. Patients with PBC and gp210 autoantibodies had a higher incidence of associated arthritis. CONCLUSIONS: Autoantibodies against gp210 and the lamin B receptor are present in approximately 10% of patients with PBC. These autoantibodies are highly specific for the diagnosis of PBC and may be useful in diagnosing individuals without antimitochondrial antibodies and in identifying a subgroup of patients with an increased incidence of associated arthritis.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 91027985 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2223917
 TITLE: Autoantibodies against brain septal region antigens specific to unmedicated schizophrenia?.

AUTHOR: Knight J G; Knight A; Menkes D B; Mullen P E
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago Medical School, Dunedin, New Zealand.

SOURCE: Biological psychiatry, (1990 Sep 15) Vol. 28, No. 6, pp. 467-74.
 Journal code: 0213264. ISSN: 0006-3223.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)

LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199012
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Feb 1991
 Last Updated on STN: 8 Feb 1991
 Entered Medline: 7 Dec 1990

AB Health et al. (1989) reported that serum from 96% of unmedicated schizophrenic patients contained IgG autoantibodies specific for the septal region of rhesus monkey brain, compared with 0% of nonschizophrenic control subjects and 6% of schizophrenic patients who were on neuroleptic medication. Using the same technique of crossed immunoelectrophoresis, we have tried to replicate this finding. In contrast to the original report, we observed "positive" precipitin arcs with IgG concentrates from all 14 serum samples tested. The failure of immunoelectrophoretic methods to provide convincing evidence of pathogenic autoantibodies in schizophrenia in no way detracts from the hypothesis that autoimmune processes are involved in some forms of schizophrenia. Such methods have not proved useful in established autoimmune diseases such as Graves' disease and myasthenia gravis in which the pathogenic autoantibodies against cell-surface receptors can only be detected by assays which measure functional interactions with such receptors

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 87015278 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2429233
 TITLE: Myasthenia gravis: antibodies to extracellularly exposed antigenic determinants of acetylcholine receptor.

AUTHOR: Oda K; Shibasaki H
 SOURCE: Neurology, (1986 Oct) Vol. 36, No. 10, pp. 1374-7.
 Journal code: 0401060. ISSN: 0028-3878.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)

LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 198611
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 2 Mar 1990
 Entered Medline: 3 Nov 1986

AB We have used a simple method to detect autoantibodies that react with extracellularly exposed antigenic determinants of acetylcholine receptor (AChR) of cultured rat muscle. Immunoglobulins from 30 patients with myasthenia gravis contained antibodies to detergent-solubilized AChR and bound to extracellularly exposed AChR. The antibody titer with solubilized rat AChR did not correlate with clinical severity, but ability of antibody to bind to extracellularly exposed AChR did correlate well and was also closely related to the acceleration of AChR degradation.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 83121025 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6760461
 TITLE: Insulin-receptor autoantibody
 detected by the human placental membrane
 method: six patients with insulin-receptor
 autoantibody in japan.
 AUTHOR: Omori Y; Minei S; Saito M; Hirata Y
 SOURCE: The Tohoku journal of experimental medicine, (1982
 Nov) Vol. 138, No. 3, pp. 319-28.
 Journal code: 0417355. ISSN: 0040-8727.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 198303
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 3 Mar 2000
 Entered Medline: 11 Mar 1983

AB Insulin-receptor antibodies were detected in six patients out of 61
 diabetics from all over Japan during 1975 to 1979 using the human
 placental membrane method. These 61 patients were divided into three
 categories: (1) Those whose diabetes control needed more than 80 units of
 insulin a day; (2) those whose fasting IRI was higher than 50 microU/ml
 even with glucose intolerance; and (3) those who had hypoglycemia of
 unknown origin. Controls consisted of 11 serum samples from 11 healthy
 women and six diabetics treated with insulin and thus having insulin
 antibodies in their sera. The sera from healthy subjects did not suppress
 125I-insulin binding with human placental membrane in either the direct or
 the preincubation method. 125I-insulin binding in the direct method was
 markedly suppressed, however, by the sera of insulin-treated diabetics,
 although no such suppression was observed with the preincubation method.
 In six of the 61 subjects (two males and four females), inhibition of
 binding was proved by both direct and preincubation methods for the
 protein fraction of the sera, particularly for the IgG fraction in five
 cases. Three of the six had Sjogren syndrome; one of these also had
 acanthosis nigricans. Four of the six showed insulin resistance, and two
 did not. A follow-up showed that antibodies decreased relatively quickly
 in three of the six cases, with the degree of inhibition paralleling
 patients' clinical courses.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 8
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 77058077 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1069300
 TITLE: Direct method for detection and
 characterization of cell surface receptors for
 insulin by means of 125I-labeled autoantibodies
 against the insulin receptor.
 AUTHOR: Jarrett D B; Roth J; Kahn C R; Flier J S
 SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the
 United States of America, (1976 Nov) Vol. 73, No.
 11, pp. 4115-9.
 Journal code: 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 197701
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 3 Mar 2000
 Entered Medline: 29 Jan 1977

AB Autoantibodies directed against the cell surface receptors for insulin are found in some patients with extreme insulin resistance. These antibodies specifically inhibit the binding of insulin to its receptor. A purified IgG fraction from one patient's plasma was labeled with 125I. The 125I-labeled antireceptor antibody, which initially represented about 0.3% of the total 125I-IgG, was enriched by selective adsorption and subsequent elution from cells rich in insulin receptors. The 125I-antireceptor antibody bound to cells and the binding was inhibited by whole plasma and purified IgG from this patient, as well as whole plasma from another patient with autoantibodies to the insulin receptor. Insulins that differed 300-fold in biological potency and affinity inhibited binding of 125I-antireceptor antibody in direct proportion to their ability to bind to the insulin receptor. The binding of 125I-antireceptor antibody was closely correlated with the binding of 125I-insulin over a wide range of receptor concentrations on different cell types. Experimentally induced reduction of the insulin receptor concentration was associated with parallel decreases in the binding of 125I-antireceptor antibody and 125I-insulin. The preparation of 125I-antireceptor antibody with a high specific activity by cytoadsorption and elution has provided a sensitive method for the detection of receptors and autoantibodies to cell surface components.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 7

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:182767 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198171052759; BA71:52759
TITLE: STUDIES ON INSULIN RECEPTOR AUTO ANTIBODIES USING THE HUMAN
PLACENTAL MEMBRANE METHOD 6 INSULIN RECEPTOR ANTIBODY
POSITIVE PATIENTS FOUND IN JAPAN.
AUTHOR(S): OMORI Y [Reprint author]; MINEI S; HIRATA Y; TAKEI M
CORPORATE SOURCE: DIABETES CENT, TOKYO WOMEN'S MED COLL, TOKYO, JPN
SOURCE: Journal of the Japan Diabetes Society, (1980)
Vol. 23, No. 8, pp. 769-778.
CODEN: TONYA4. ISSN: 0021-437X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: JAPANESE

AB Insulin-receptor autoantibodies among patients with insulin resistance were reported. Insulin-receptor autoantibodies were detected by using the human placental membrane method described previously. The 61 cases were divided into 3 groups: those whose diabetes control needed > 80 U insulin/day; those whose fasting immunoreactive insulin was > 50 μ U/ml even with glucose intolerance; and those who had idiopathic hypoglycemia. Serum samples from 11 healthy women and 6 diabetics treated with insulin, and thus having insulin antibodies in their serum, were used as controls. The binding of 125I-insulin with human placental membranes was not suppressed by either the direct or preincubation methods on adding the serum of healthy subjects. The direct method represents a way of simultaneously incubating 125I-insulin, membrane and patient serum. The preincubation method represents a way to incubate 125I-insulin and pre-washed membrane after 1 day of preincubation of the membrane with patient serum. The binding of 125I-insulin by the direct method was markedly suppressed by the serum of the insulin-treated diabetics, while such suppression was not observed by the preincubation method. In 6 patients (2 males and 4 females) among the 61, inhibition of the binding of 125I-insulin with the membranes was shown by both the direct and preincubation methods. Evidence of the inhibition was found in the protein fraction of the serum from these 6 patients, particularly in the IgG fraction of 4. Of the 6 patients, 3 had the Sjogren syndrome, with 1 of these also having acanthosis nigricans. Of the 6 patients, 4 showed insulin resistance, while 1 of the remaining 2 had spontaneous hypoglycemia. A follow-up check revealed that, in 3 of

the 6 cases, the antibodies decreased relatively quickly, paralleling the degree of inhibition of the binding action and occurrence of hypoglycemic attacks. The existence of patients with insulin receptor antibodies but without insulin resistance is demonstrated, as evidenced by the 6 patients identified through the human placental membrane method.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:45143 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200045143
 TITLE: Methods of detecting disorders of the central nervous system by detecting autoantibodies which specifically bind ionotropic glutamate receptors.
 AUTHOR(S): Rogers, S. W. [Inventor]; McNamara, J. O. [Inventor]; Heinemann, S. F. [Inventor]
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Salt Lake City, Utah, USA
 ASSIGNEE: DUKE UNIVERSITY; THE SALK INSTITUTE FOR BIOLOGICAL STUDIES
 PATENT INFORMATION: US 5529898 19960625
 SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (June 25, 1996) Vol. 1187, No. 4, pp. 2803-2804. print.
 CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Jan 2002
 Last Updated on STN: 25 Feb 2002

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:82656 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:219706
 TITLE: Method for diagnosis and prognosis of epilepsy development in patients with preclinical stage involving fractal analysis of EEG and determination of paroxysmal activity test by detection of autoantibodies to quisqualate-binding membrane protein in blood
 INVENTOR(S): Gromov, S. A.; Khorshev, S. K.; Korsakova, E. A.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sankt-Peterburgskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Psikhonevrologicheskii Institut, Russia
 SOURCE: Russ., No pp. given
 CODEN: RUXXE7
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Russian
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RU 2188575	C1	20020910	RU 2001-104475	20010220 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RU 2001-104475	20010220

AB A method for diagnosis and prognosis of epilepsy development in patients with preclin. stage involving fractal anal. of EEG and the determination of paroxysmal activity test by the detection of autoantibodies to quisqualate-binding membrane protein in the blood is presented. Epileptization index (EI) is calculated from formula: $EI = PAT \times D$, where PAT is the paroxysmal activity test, and D is the fractal dimensionality value obtained by fractal anal. of EEG. At an EI value of 132.54 ± 5.32 , clin. stage of epilepsy is diagnosed. At an EI value of 45.05 ± 3.31 , the absence of epilepsy is stated. At an EI value of 45.05 ± 3.31 - 132.54 ± 5.32 , preclin. stage of epilepsy is diagnosed. At an $D > 0.70$, $PAT > 150$, and $EI > 105$, antiepileptic therapy is started to prevent the

development of clin. stage of epilepsy.

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:680663 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:161959

TITLE: Clinical significance and assay of the autoantibodies against angiotensin II type 1-receptor and α 1-adrenergic receptor

AUTHOR(S): Wang, Min; Wei, Yumiao; Liao, Yuhua

CORPORATE SOURCE: Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science & Technology, Wuhan, 430022, Peop. Rep. China
Zhonghua Jiaoyan Yixue Zazhi (2002), 25(4), 226-228

CODEN: ZJYZAP; ISSN: 1009-9158

PUBLISHER: Zhonghua Yixuehui Zazhishe

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Chinese

AB The method of screening the autoantibodies against angiotensin II type 1-receptor (AT1-receptor) and α 1-adrenergic receptor was established by ELISA and the relation between the autoantibodies and hypertension was evaluated. The epitope of the extracellular loops of AT1-receptor (amino acid sequence from 165 to 191) and of α 1-adrenergic receptor (amino acid sequence from 192 to 218) were synthesized and used as antigens to screen the autoantibodies by ELISA. The autoantibodies were assayed in 98 patients with hypertension uncontrolled, 96 patients with hypertension controlled and 40 normotensives. The intra- and inter-assay CVs were 0.066, 0.072 and 0.097, 0.101, resp. in the autoantibody pos. control group; after absorbed by antigen, the absorbency (A) decreased by 2.5 and 2.3 folds, resp. In 98 patients, there were 41 patients (41.8%) with autoantibodies against AT1-receptor pos., 36 patients (36.7%) with against α 1-adrenergic receptor pos. The pos. rate of autoantibodies was significantly higher in the uncontrolled hypertension group than that in controlled hypertension group (10.42% and 13.54%) and normotensives group (7.5% and 5%), all. The study suggests that ELISA is a simple, specific and sensitive method to detect the autoantibodies against AT1-receptor and α 1-adrenergic receptor, which is useful for monitoring the patients with hypertension.

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:402103 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:40237

TITLE: Cancer detection method and reagents using autoantibodies produced by immortalized monocytes
INVENTOR(S): Robertson, John Russell; Graves, Catherine Rosamund Louise; Price, Michael Rawling
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The University of Nottingham, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000034787	A1	20000615	WO 1999-GB4182	19991210 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2354702 A1 20000615 CA 1999-2354702 19991210 <--
 EP 1137943 A1 20011004 EP 1999-959578 19991210 <--
 EP 1137943 B1 20060329

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY

JP 2002532686 T 20021002 JP 2000-587190 19991210 <--
 AT 322014 T 20060415 AT 1999-959578 19991210
 ES 2257087 T3 20060716 ES 1999-959578 19991210
 PT 1137943 T 20060831 PT 1999-959578 19991210
 US 7205117 B1 20070417 US 2001-857739 20010608
 GB 1998-27228 A 19981210
 WO 1999-GB4182 W 19991210

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

AB Sensitive and specific methods are provided for use in detecting the presence of cancer marker proteins in the body fluids of a mammal. Also provided are autoantibodies for use in these methods, and immortalized cells which are a source of the autoantibodies. Serum samples were assayed by ELISA using immobilized autoantibodies produced by B lymphocytes derived from patients with breast cancer. The assay had high sensitivity for cancer-associated forms of MUC1 protein.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:84955 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:117962
 TITLE: Human thyrotropin receptor compositions and use thereof
 INVENTOR(S): Rapoport, Basil; McLachlan, Sandra M.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 179 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000005345	A1	20000203	WO 1999-US16636	19990721 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9951245	A1	20000214	AU 1999-51245	19990721 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-93533P	P 19980721
			WO 1999-US16636	W 19990721

AB TSHR compns. and methods of use are disclosed, useful for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. Recombinant nucleic acid sequences encoding a secreted, soluble, complex carbohydrate-containing form of the TSHR ectodomain, in a replicatable vector is claimed as are the expressed polypeptides. The TSHR ectodomain is C-terminal truncated and is selected from the group consisting of TSHR-261 through TSHR-309. The polypeptide can addnl. comprise histidine residues at its carboxyl terminus. A host cell comprising the recombinant nucleic acid sequence of the invention and a method of producing the TSHR ectodomain using the host cells are also

claimed. Antibodies against the polypeptides of the invention are claimed. Improvement to the TSH binding inhibition assay using host cells and polypeptides of the invention is claimed. A method is claimed of detecting directly, by flow cytometry, binding of autoantibodies in a patient's serum to native TSHR, comprising use in a flow cytometric assay of a Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line which over-expresses the TSHR holoreceptor. A method is claimed of directly detecting human autoantibodies against human TSHR in a biol. fluid sample comprising incubating a biol. fluid sample in the presence of a solid support comprising a capture ligand capable of binding said autoantibodies, washing said solid support to remove unbound material, incubating said solid support comprising said autoantibodies bound thereto in the presence of a secreted, soluble, complex carbohydrate-containing form of the TSHR ectodomain, washing said solid support to remove unbound material, and detecting said secreted, soluble, complex carbohydrate-containing form of the TSHR ectodomain bound to said autoantibodies bound to said solid support, thereby directly detecting human autoantibodies against human TSHR in said biol. fluid sample.

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:254616 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:289226

TITLE: Immunoassay and kit for detecting autoantibody against thyroid stimulating hormone receptor

INVENTOR(S): Watanabe, Yukihiko

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cosmic Corporation K. K., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000111559	A	20000421	JP 1998-282717	19981005 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-282717	19981005

AB Provided is a highly sensitive immunoassay method for detecting TSH receptor-specific autoantibody. The immunoassay uses 125I-labeled TSH and soluble TSH receptor in the presence of water soluble polymer (e.g. polyethylene glycol or dextran) for detecting TSH receptor-specific autoantibody and for diagnosing Basedow's disease.

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:796053 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:34772

TITLE: Assays for TSH receptor autoantibodies

INVENTOR(S): Sanders, Jane; Smith, Bernard Rees; Furmaniak, Jadwiga

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rsr Ltd., UK

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9964865	A1	19991216	WO 1999-GB1774	19990604 <--
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,				

PT, SE
 EP 1021721 A1 20000726 EP 1999-925202 19990604 <--
 EP 1021721 B1 20060809
 R: AT, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI
 AT 336002 T 20060915 AT 1999-925202 19990604
 ES 2270601 T3 20070401 ES 1999-925202 19990604
 US 6844162 B1 20050118 US 2000-494751 20000131
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1998-12146 A 19980606
 GB 1999-9661 A 19990428
 WO 1999-GB1774 W 19990604

AB A method of monitoring autoantibodies to TSH (TSH) receptor in a sample of body fluid, comprising the steps of: (a) incubating TSH receptor with a sample of body fluid; (b) reacting the incubated sample of body fluid with at least one binding agent which is capable of binding to the TSH receptor in competitive reaction with TSH receptor autoantibodies (TRAb), or in a case where TSH receptor is complexed to labeled antibody, reacting the sample of body fluid with at least one binding agent which can bind to TRAb in such way as not substantially to interfere with binding of the TRAb to the TSH receptor; and (c) detecting bound TRAb in the reacted incubated sample of body fluid. Thus, mol. cloning of TSH receptor cDNA was performed, recombinant porcine TSHR protein was expressed and used for preparation of monoclonal anti-TSHR antibody (4E31, IgG), immobilized 4E31 and 123I-labeled TSH-TSH receptor complex were prepared for detecting autoantibody in sera of patients with Graves' disease.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:451500 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:83467
 TITLE: Method for production of purified, optionally radiolabeled TSH receptor preparations for use in diagnostics and therapy
 INVENTOR(S): Loos, Ulrich; Minich, Waldemar B.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): B.R.A.H.M.S Diagnostica G.m.b.H., Germany
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 8 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19801154	A1	19990715	DE 1998-19801154	19980114 <--
WO 9936552	A1	19990722	WO 1999-EP158	19990113 <--
W: JP, US RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 972055	A1	20000119	EP 1999-901597	19990113 <--
EP 972055	B1	20060510		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, IT, LI				
JP 2001523115	T	20011120	JP 1999-536734	19990113 <--
AT 325879	T	20060615	AT 1999-901597	19990113
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1998-19801154 A 19980114 WO 1999-EP158 W 19990113				
AB A recombinant human TSH receptor is produced in which the TSH receptor sequence is fused, via a cleavable intermediate amino acid sequence, with a peptide residue which can bind to a solid phase. After binding to a suitable solid phase, the fusion protein is washed free of contaminants				

and optionally radiolabeled, and the peptide linker is then cleaved with a proteinase such as Factor Xa to release the purified TSH receptor protein. The purified receptor may be administered orally to induce tolerance, or may be used in an immunopptn. assay for determination of autoantibodies to TSH receptors in diagnosis of Basedow's disease.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:271714 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:316017
TITLE: Detection of thyroidal autoantibodies
AUTHOR(S): Kato, Ryoji
CORPORATE SOURCE: Junior Coll. Med. Technol., Shinshu Univ., Japan
SOURCE: Medical Technology (Tokyo) (1997), 25(3),
233-238
CODEN: METCDS; ISSN: 0389-1887
PUBLISHER: Ishiyaku
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB A review with 13 refs., on methods for detection of thyroidal autoantibodies, thyroidal autoantibodies, anti-microsome antibodies, anti-TSH receptor antibodies, and anti-thyroid hormone antibodies.

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:435782 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:112110
TITLE: Detection of autoantibodies to the thyrotropin receptor
AUTHOR(S): Dallas, John S.; Prabhakar, Bellur S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments Pediatrics, University Texas, Galveston, TX, 77555, USA
SOURCE: Endocrine Methods (1996), 299-318.
Editor(s): Thomas, John A. Academic: San Diego, Calif.
CODEN: 63BWAU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 59 refs. Topics include: the TSH (TSH) receptor and normal thyroid function; the TSH receptor and autoimmune thyroid diseases; and methods to detect autoantibodies to the TSH receptor, including the radioreceptor assay and in vivo and in vitro bioassay methods.

L4 ANSWER 21 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:518977 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:263513
TITLE: Methods of detecting and combating disorders of the central nervous system
INVENTOR(S): Rogers, Scott W.; McNamara, James O.; Heinemann, Stephen F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Duke University, USA; Salk Institute for Biological Studies
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 9505600      A1      19950223      WO 1994-US9043      19940810 <--
W: AU, CA, JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
US 5529898      A      19960625      US 1993-109234      19930819 <--
CA 2169273      A1      19950223      CA 1994-2169273      19940810 <--
AU 9475602      A      19950314      AU 1994-75602      19940810 <--
AU 680939      B2      19970814
EP 714511      A1      19960605      EP 1994-925811      19940810 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
JP 09501770      T      19970218      JP 1994-507060      19940810 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:      US 1993-109234      A      19930819
WO 1994-US9043      W      19940810

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AB A method of screening a subject for a central nervous system disorder caused by autoimmune disease (e.g., an inflammatory seizure disorder) comprises collecting a sample from the subject and then detecting the presence or absence of anti-glutamate receptor autoantibodies (e.g., anti-GluR3 glutamate receptor autoantibodies) in the biol. sample. The presence of such autoantibodies indicates the subject is afflicted with a central nervous system disorder caused by autoimmune disease. Methods of treating such disease by reducing the number of autoantibodies available to bind to glutamate receptors in the subject are also disclosed.

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              of publication
NEWS 7 JAN 28 TOXCENTER enhanced with reloaded MEDLINE segment
NEWS 8 JAN 28 MEDLINE and LMEDLINE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 9 FEB 08 STN Express, Version 8.3, now available
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NEWS 11 FEB 25 IFIREF reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 12 FEB 25 IMSPRODUCT reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 13 FEB 29 WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX enhanced with ECLA and current
              U.S. National Patent Classification
NEWS 14 MAR 31 IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB enhanced with new custom

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IPC display formats
 NEWS 15 MAR 31 CAS REGISTRY enhanced with additional experimental spectra
 NEWS 16 MAR 31 CA/CAPLUS and CASREACT patent number format for U.S. applications updated
 NEWS 17 MAR 31 LPCI now available as a replacement to LDPCI
 NEWS 18 MAR 31 EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS 19 APR 04 STN AnaVist, Version 1, to be discontinued
 NEWS 20 APR 15 WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX enhanced with new predefined hit display formats
 NEWS 21 APR 28 EMBASE Controlled Term thesaurus enhanced
 NEWS 22 APR 28 IMSRESEARCH reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS 23 MAY 30 INPAFAMDB now available on STN for patent family searching
 NEWS 24 MAY 30 DGENE, PCTGEN, and USGENE enhanced with new homology sequence search option

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=> S Folate receptor (S) Label (S) assay
 L1 0 FOLATE RECEPTOR (S) LABEL (S) ASSAY

=> S Folate receptor (S) label? (L) assay
 L2 5 FOLATE RECEPTOR (S) LABEL? (L) ASSAY

=> D TI 12 1-5

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN
 TI Preparation and tumor cell uptake of poly(N-isopropylacrylamide) folate conjugates.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 TI Preparation and tumor cell uptake of poly(N-isopropylacrylamide) folate conjugates.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI Immunoassay for detection of autoantibodies to folate binding protein

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI Preparation and Tumor Cell Uptake of Poly(N-isopropylacrylamide) Folate Conjugates

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 5 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
 TI Molecular targeting and imaging of non-functional pituitary tumors: Preliminary results.

=> D IBIB abs L2 2-4

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:347024 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200347024
 TITLE: Preparation and tumor cell uptake of poly(N-isopropylacrylamide) folate conjugates.
 AUTHOR(S): Dube, Denis; Francis, Mira; Leroux, Jean-Christophe; Winnik, Francoise M. [Reprint author]
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Faculty of Pharmacy, Universite de Montreal, succursale Centre Ville, Montreal, QC, H3C 3J7, Canada
 SOURCE: francoise.winnik@umontreal.ca
 Bioconjugate Chemistry, (May-June, 2002) Vol. 13, No. 3, pp. 685-692. print.
 CODEN: BCCHE. ISSN: 1043-1802.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Jun 2002
 Last Updated on STN: 19 Jun 2002

AB Folate conjugates (PNIPAM-NH-FA) of a copolymer of N-isopropylacrylamide (NIPAM) and amino-N-ethylenedioxy-bis(ethylacrylamide) were prepared by an efficient synthesis leading to random grafting, via a short dioxethylene spacer, of approx 7 folic acid residues per macromolecule. The chemical composition of the copolymer was characterized by 1H NMR and UV/vis spectroscopy. A fluorophore-labeled folate PNIPAM conjugate was tested by in vitro assays performed with cultured KB-31 cells overexpressing the folate receptor. The cellular uptake of the copolymer was found to be temperature dependent and was competitively decreased by free folic acid, indicating that the polymer uptake is mediated specifically by the folate receptor. Hydrophobically modified folate conjugates of NIPAM, amino-N'-ethylenedioxy-bis(ethylacrylamide) copolymers, bearing a small number of n-octadecyl groups were prepared following a modified synthetic procedure for use in future studies of FA-targeted liposomes.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:513611 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:26550
 TITLE: Immunoassay for detection of autoantibodies to folate

INVENTOR(S): binding protein
 CABRERA, Robert M.; FINNELL, Richard
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Texas A & M University System, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006058287	A2	20060601	WO 2005-US42906	20051128
WO 2006058287	A3	20061019		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM CA 2588893 A1 20060601 CA 2005-2588893 20051128 US 20060115860 A1 20060601 US 2005-288014 20051128 EP 1815249 A2 20070808 EP 2005-852272 20051128 R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-631130P P 20041126 WO 2005-US42906 W 20051128				

AB The present invention is directed to an assay that detects autoantibodies to folate receptor and can be used in the clin. diagnostic testing of these antibodies in humans. The assay described herein has several features that offer advantages over the existing methods. Some of these features include adaptability to high-throughput processing, the use of an Ig antibody to bind autoantibodies bound to folate receptor or the use of enzyme-labeled folic acid to bind folate binding protein and use of fluorescence or chemiluminescence for detection. Using an ELISA-based assay, the disclosed invention demonstrated that folate-binding proteins from human, mouse, and cow could be used as probes for folate-binding proteins autoantibodies. This assay thereby avoids the use of radioactivity and can be automated and scaled to process hundreds of samples safely and simultaneously. The present invention is also directed to a diagnostic kit to detect autoantibodies to the folate receptor in serum from an individual. Serum samples are obtained from women during mid-gestational pregnancy carrying fetuses suspected of having neural tube defects, and the samples are tested to identify the presence, absence, and relative abundance of folate-binding protein autoantibodies.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:242859 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:10852

TITLE: Preparation and Tumor Cell Uptake of

Poly(N-isopropylacrylamide) Folate Conjugates

AUTHOR(S): Dube, Denis; Francis, Mira; Leroux, Jean-Christophe; Winnik, Francoise M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Faculty of Pharmacy, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, QC, H3C 3J7, Can.

SOURCE: Bioconjugate Chemistry (2002), 13(3), 685-692
 CODEN: BCCHE; ISSN: 1043-1802
 PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Folate conjugates (PNIPAM-NH-FA) of a copolymer of N-isopropylacrylamide (NIPAM) and amino-N'-ethylenedioxy-bis(ethylacrylamide) were prepared by an efficient synthesis leading to random grafting, via a short dioxethylene spacer, of .apprx.7 folic acid residues per macromol. The chemical composition of the copolymer was characterized by 1H NMR and UV/vis spectroscopy. A fluorophore-labeled folate PNIPAM conjugate was tested by in vitro assays performed with cultured KB-31 cells overexpressing the folate receptor. The cellular uptake of the copolymer was found to be temperature dependent and was competitively decreased by free folic acid, indicating that the polymer uptake is mediated specifically by the folate receptor. Hydrophobically modified folate conjugates of NIPAM, amino-N'-ethylenedioxy-bis(ethylacrylamide) copolymers, bearing a small number of n-octadecyl groups were prepared following a modified synthetic procedure for use in future studies of FA-targeted liposomes.

REFERENCE COUNT: 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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 NEWS 14 FEB 10 COMPENDEX reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 15 FEB 11 WTEXTILES reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 16 FEB 19 New patent-examiner citations in 300,000 CA/CAPLUS
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L1 64 AUTOANTIBODY (S) DETECTION (S) DISEASE AND REVIEW AND PD<=20031107

=> Dup REM L1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2 54 DUP REM L1 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-3' FROM FILE MEDLINE
ANSWERS '4-44' FROM FILE CAPLUS
ANSWERS '45-54' FROM FILE EMBASE

=> D Ti L2 1-3

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 54 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
TI Ovarian autoimmune disease and ovarian autoantibodies.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 54 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 8
TI Autoantibodies against small cytoplasmic ribonucleoproteins: the anti-Ro/SS-A and anti-La/SS-B autoimmune response. A review of autoantibody detection, autoantigen composition, autoantibody-disease associations and possible etiologic mechanisms.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 54 MEDLINE on STN
TI [Autoimmune liver diseases: the relation to other autoimmune pathology]. Autoimmunnye zabollevaniia pecheni: svyaz' s drugoi autoimmunnoi patologiei.

=> S L2 AND (folate OR folic)
L3 0 L2 AND (FOLATE OR FOLIC)

=> S L2 AND receptor
L4 6 L2 AND RECEPTOR

=> D Ti L4 1-6

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Immunological tests for thyroid disease

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Autoimmune disease

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI New assay systems for thyrotropin receptor antibodies

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Detection of autoantibodies to the thyrotropin receptor

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 6 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Circulating cardiac autoantibodies in dilated cardiomyopathy and myocarditis: Pathogenetic and clinical significance.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 6 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Autoantibodies, autoimmune diseases, and vasculitis in the aged.

=> D Ti L4 1-6

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Immunological tests for thyroid disease

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Autoimmune disease

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI New assay systems for thyrotropin receptor antibodies

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Detection of autoantibodies to the thyrotropin receptor

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 6 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Circulating cardiac autoantibodies in dilated cardiomyopathy and myocarditis: Pathogenetic and clinical significance.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 6 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Autoantibodies, autoimmune diseases, and vasculitis in the aged.

=> D Ibib abs L4 1-6

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:824398 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:251856
TITLE: Immunological tests for thyroid disease
AUTHOR(S): Ikeda, Hitoshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Laboratory Medicine, Saitama Medical Center, Japan
SOURCE: Rinsho Byori Rebyu, Tokushugo (2003), 124, 66-69
CODEN: RBRTF3
PUBLISHER: Rinsho Byori Kankokai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB A review on detection of autoantibodies to thyroglobulin (Tg), thyroid peroxidase (TPO) and TSH receptor in thyroid disease using immunol. tests.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:274333 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:179209
TITLE: Autoimmune disease
AUTHOR(S): Keren, David F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Warde Medical Laboratory, University of Michigan, MI, USA
SOURCE: Immunoassay Handbook, (2nd Edition) (2001), 681-699. Editor(s): Wild, David. Nature Publishing Group: Basingstoke, UK.
CODEN: 69BEBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 36 refs. regarding the various assays for diagnosis of autoimmune disease. Autoantibodies used for screening for autoimmune disease include anti-nuclear antibodies; anti-double-stranded DNA; anti-Sm; anti-ribonucleoprotein; anti-SSA/Ro; anti-SSB/La; anti-histone; anti-deoxyribonucleoprotein; anti-centromere; anti-Scl-70; the rheumatoid factor; anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies; anti-glomerular basement membrane; anti-Jo-1; anti-mitochondrial; islet cell

autoantibodies; anti-adrenal cortical antibodies; anti-parietal cell antibodies; anti-mitochondrial antibodies; anti-smooth muscle antibodies; anti-liver-kidney microsomal; IgA anti-endomysium tissue transglutaminase; IgG and IgA anti-gliadin; anti-acetylcholine receptor; striational antibodies; calcium channel antibodies; and anti-cardiolipin antibodies.

REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:14177 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:292289

TITLE: New assay systems for thyrotropin receptor antibodies

AUTHOR(S): Morgenthaler, Nils G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Research Department, B.R.A.H.M.S. Diagnostica GmbH, Berlin, 12099, Germany

SOURCE: Current Opinion in Endocrinology & Diabetes (1999), 6(4), 251-260

CODEN: CENDES; ISSN: 1068-3097

PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 74 refs. The detection of autoantibodies to the TSH receptor is a useful tool for the diagnosis of Graves' disease. Historically, there are two established methods for this purpose. One is the radioreceptor assay based on the porcine TSH-R, where autoantibodies and labeled bovine TSH compete for the binding sites of the receptor. The other method is based on the ability of some autoantibodies similar to TSH to induce the second messenger cAMP in certain cell lines. These so-called bioassays are able to distinguish between stimulating or blocking autoantibodies, based on their biol. activity, to either enhance or inhibit the cAMP production. Ten years after the cloning of the human TSH-R, these two basic detection principles were finally improved. In this article, the author summarizes the latest developments in TSH-R autoantibody assay technol. and outlines the current research on alternative approaches, such as direct-binding assays. Controversies related to autoantibody terminol. and assay interpretation are also addressed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 74 THERE ARE 74 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:435782 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:112110

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 125:20995a, 20998a

TITLE: Detection of autoantibodies to the thyrotropin receptor

AUTHOR(S): Dallas, John S.; Prabhakar, Bellur S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments Pediatrics, University Texas, Galveston, TX, 77555, USA

SOURCE: Endocrine Methods (1996), 299-318.

Editor(s): Thomas, John A. Academic: San Diego, Calif.

CODEN: 63BWAU

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 59 refs. Topics include: the TSH (TSH) receptor and normal thyroid function; the TSH receptor and autoimmune thyroid diseases; and methods to detect autoantibodies to the TSH receptor, including the radioreceptor assay and in vivo

and in vitro bioassay methods.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 6 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003194450 EMBASE
TITLE: Circulating cardiac autoantibodies in dilated cardiomyopathy and myocarditis: Pathogenetic and clinical significance.
AUTHOR: Caforio, Alida L.P. (correspondence); Tona, Francesco
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Medicine, University of Padua, Policlinico Universitario, via N. Giustiniani, 2, 35128 Padua, Italy. alida.caforio@unipd.it
AUTHOR: Mahon, Niall J.; McKenna, William J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Cardiological Sciences, St. George's Hospital Medical School, London, United Kingdom.
SOURCE: European Journal of Heart Failure, (1 Aug 2002) Vol. 4, No. 4, pp. 411-417.
Refs: 50
ISSN: 1388-9842 CODEN: EJHFFS
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 1388-9842(02)00010-7
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 May 2003
Last Updated on STN: 29 May 2003

AB Dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM) is a relevant cause of heart failure and a common indication for heart transplantation. It may be idiopathic, familial/genetic, viral, autoimmune or immune-mediated associated with a viral infection. Myocarditis is an inflammatory disease of the myocardium; it may be idiopathic, infectious or autoimmune and may heal or lead to DCM. Thus, in a patient subset, myocarditis and DCM are thought to represent the acute and chronic stages of an organ-specific autoimmune disease of the myocardium. In keeping with this hypothesis, autoimmune features in patients with myocarditis/DCM include: familial aggregation; a weak association with HLA-DR4; abnormal expression of HLA class II on cardiac endothelium on endomyocardial biopsy; and detection of organ- and disease- specific cardiac autoantibodies of the IgG class in the sera of affected patients and symptom-free relatives. The cardiac autoantibodies detected by immunofluorescence are directed against multiple antigens. Two of these, first identified using immunoblotting and confirmed by ELISA, are the atrial-specific α - and the ventricular and skeletal muscle β -heavy chain isoform. The α -myosin isoform fulfils the expected criteria for organ-specific autoimmunity, in that immunization with cardiac, but not skeletal myosin reproduces, in susceptible mouse strains, the human disease phenotype of myocarditis/DCM; in addition, α -myosin is entirely cardiac -specific. Additional antigenic targets of heart-reactive autoantibodies include unknown sarcolemmal proteins, mitochondrial enzymes, β -adrenergic and muscarinic receptors. For some of these antibodies, there is in vitro evidence for a functional role. The organ-specific cardiac autoantibodies detected by immunofluorescence in symptom-free relatives were associated with echocardiographic features suggestive of early disease. Mid-term follow-up suggests that these antibodies are predictive markers of progression to DCM among symptom-free relatives with or without abnormal echocardiographic findings. .COPYRGF. 2002 European Society of Cardiology. Published by Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 6 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993250275 EMBASE
TITLE: Autoantibodies, autoimmune diseases, and vasculitis in the aged.
AUTHOR: Richmond, G.W., Dr. (correspondence); Yu, B.-H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept of Immunology/Microbiology/Med, Rush-Presbyterian-St Luke's Med Ctr, 1753 West Congress Parkway, Chicago, IL 60612, United States.
SOURCE: Immunology and Allergy Clinics of North America, (1993) Vol. 13, No. 3, pp. 647-672.
ISSN: 0889-8561 CODEN: INCAEP
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)
FILE SEGMENT: 020 Gerontology and Geriatrics
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
031 Arthritis and Rheumatism
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Sep 1993
Last Updated on STN: 26 Sep 1993

AB Autoimmunity in the aged is manifested predominantly by the development of autoantibodies that, in the vast majority of individuals, have no pathophysiologic significance. It therefore is critical not to equate the detection of autoantibodies with autoimmune disease. Elderly patients often present with signs and symptoms of autoimmune disease that are atypical when compared with their younger counterparts but nevertheless are characteristic for the elderly. The progression of autoimmune disease in the elderly may be different than in young adults. Similarly, the vasculitis syndromes seen most commonly in the elderly, including GCA, PMR, and certain types of hypersensitivity vasculitis, may be uniquely responsive to environmental control and low doses of medication. Therapeutic interventions for autoimmune disease and vasculitis in older age groups therefore must be adjusted to take this into account. The dictum pertaining to the care of all patients is especially appropriate for the elderly with autoimmune disease and vasculitis: Above all, do no harm.

=> Log off h

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STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 09:16:41 ON 18 MAR 2009

Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:SSPTAEGS1646

PASSWORD:

* * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * *
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE'
AT 09:22:01 ON 18 MAR 2009
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:22:01 ON 18 MAR 2009
FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 09:22:01 ON 18 MAR 2009
Copyright (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:22:01 ON 18 MAR 2009

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FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 09:22:01 ON 18 MAR 2009
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	49.48	49.70
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	ENTRY	SESSION
	-3.28	-3.28

=> D Hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:11:10 ON 18 MAR 2009)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 09:11:29 ON 18 MAR 2009
L1 64 S AUTOANTIBODY (S) DETECTION (S) DISEASE AND REVIEW AND PD<=200
L2 54 DUP REM L1 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3 0 S L2 AND (FOLATE OR FOLIC)
L4 6 S L2 AND RECEPTOR

=> D TI l2 1-54

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 54 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
TI Ovarian autoimmune disease and ovarian autoantibodies.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 54 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 8
TI Autoantibodies against small cytoplasmic ribonucleoproteins: the anti-Ro/SS-A and anti-La/SS-B autoimmune response. A review of autoantibody detection, autoantigen composition, autoantibody-disease associations and possible etiologic mechanisms.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 54 MEDLINE on STN
TI [Autoimmune liver diseases: the relation to other autoimmune pathology]. Autoimunnnye zabolevaniia pecheni: svyaz' s drugoi autoimunnnoi patologiei.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI Computer-assisted classification of HEp-2 immunofluorescence patterns in autoimmune diagnostics

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI Assessment of serological markers associated with rheumatoid arthritis. Diagnostic autoantibodies and conventional disease activity markers

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
TI Human autoantibodies as reagents in biomedical research

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5
TI Clinical utility of serum thyroglobulin measurement

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6
TI Autoantibodies in neuropsychiatric lupus

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 7
TI Current status of available standards for quality improvement of assays for detection of autoantibodies to nuclear and intracellular antigens

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Serological diagnosis of autoimmune liver disease

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Autoantibodies in vasculitis

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Immunological tests for thyroid disease

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI An outline of laboratory tests for autoimmune disorders

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Kidney and lung disease mediated by anti-glomerular basement membrane antibodies: Detection by Western blot analysis

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Detection of antimitochondrial autoantibodies in primary biliary cirrhosis and liver-kidney microsomal antibodies in autoimmune hepatitis

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Autoantibodies to glycolipids in peripheral neuropathy

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Autoantibodies in autoimmune polyendocrine syndrome type II

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI New autoantibody for lymphocyte surface molecules and the clinical meaning

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Diagnosis of central nervous system vasculitis

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Autoimmune disease

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Autoantibodies in rheumatic diseases: their detection methods, clinical significances, and molecular analysis of the cognate antigens

L2 ANSWER 22 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Clinical detection of collagen diseases

L2 ANSWER 23 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI New ways for the standardization of autoantibody assays: Chimeric monoclonal antibodies

L2 ANSWER 24 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Anti-tissue transglutaminase autoantibodies

L2 ANSWER 25 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Anti-islet autoantibodies in type 1 diabetes

L2 ANSWER 26 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Humoral immune response against the growth suppressor p53 in human malignancies

L2 ANSWER 27 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Transfer RNA-associated autoantibodies and their target antigens in connective tissue diseases

L2 ANSWER 28 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Ku antigen and DNA-dependent protein kinase

L2 ANSWER 29 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Hidden autoantibodies

L2 ANSWER 30 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI New assay systems for thyrotropin receptor antibodies

L2 ANSWER 31 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Laboratory medicine for surgical pathologist. Autoimmune diseases

L2 ANSWER 32 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Molecular biological methods in diagnosis and treatment of liver diseases

L2 ANSWER 33 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Detection of anti-GPIIb-IIIa autoantibodies and its clinical significance in autoimmune thrombocytopenic purpura

L2 ANSWER 34 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Structure and function of the thyroid iodide transporter and its implications for thyroid disease

L2 ANSWER 35 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Complement and immune complexes

L2 ANSWER 36 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Comparison of antinuclear antibody testing methods: immunofluorescence assay versus enzyme immunoassay

L2 ANSWER 37 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Detection of autoantibodies to the thyrotropin receptor

L2 ANSWER 38 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Autoantibodies in liver diseases and liver cancer

L2 ANSWER 39 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Anti-actin autoantibody in liver diseases

L2 ANSWER 40 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Antibodies to intracellular antigens in systemic autoimmune disease

L2 ANSWER 41 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Strategies for the development of radioanalytical systems for anti-hormonal protein antibodies and autoantibodies in endocrine diseases

L2 ANSWER 42 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Recent progress in the study of autoantibodies to nuclear antigens

L2 ANSWER 43 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI Immunohistological investigations and complement analysis in immunological diseases

L2 ANSWER 44 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 TI The autoantibodies: demonstration and interpretation of results

L2 ANSWER 45 OF 54 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
 TI [Polymyositis, dermatomyositis and inclusion body myositis Nosological aspects].
 Polymyosite, dermatomyosite, myosite a inclusions, aspects nosologiques.

L2 ANSWER 46 OF 54 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
 TI Ovarian autoimmune disease and ovarian autoantibodies.

L2 ANSWER 47 OF 54 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
 TI Circulating cardiac autoantibodies in dilated cardiomyopathy and myocarditis: Pathogenetic and clinical significance.

L2 ANSWER 48 OF 54 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
 TI The laboratory in autoimmune diseases.

L2 ANSWER 49 OF 54 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
 TI Cardiac autoantibodies to myosin and other heart-specific autoantigens in myocarditis and dilated cardiomyopathy.

L2 ANSWER 50 OF 54 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
 TI [Autoantibodies and type 1 diabetes].
 Repertoire des autoanticorps: Application au diabete de type 1.

L2 ANSWER 51 OF 54 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
 TI Neurological paraneoplastic syndromes.

L2 ANSWER 52 OF 54 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
 TI The genetic epidemiology and autoimmune pathogenesis of alopecia areata.

L2 ANSWER 53 OF 54 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
 TI Evidence for autoimmunity to myosin and other heart-specific autoantigens in patients with dilated cardiomyopathy and their relatives.

L2 ANSWER 54 OF 54 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
 TI Autoantibodies, autoimmune diseases, and vasculitis in the aged.

=> D bib abs L2 1,5,6,7,10,11,18,20,21,23,25,29,32,44,48

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 54 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002638180 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12396892
 TITLE: Ovarian autoimmune disease and ovarian autoantibodies.
 AUTHOR: Luborsky Judith
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Reproductive Immunology, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Rush Medical College, 1653 W. Congress Parkway, Chicago, IL 60612, USA.
 SOURCE: Journal of women's health & gender-based medicine, (2002 Sep) Vol. 11, No. 7, pp. 585-99. Ref: 169
 Journal code: 100888719. ISSN: 1524-6094.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 General Review; (REVIEW)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200212
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Oct 2002
 Last Updated on STN: 27 Dec 2002
 Entered Medline: 26 Dec 2002
 AB Detection of specific autoantibodies remains the most practical clinical and research marker of autoimmune disease.

The lack of consensus on ovary specific antibodies as a marker for ovarian autoimmunity has clinical and research consequences. The objective of this review is to summarize the evidence for ovarian autoimmunity and the detection of ovary specific autoantibodies in humans. Evidence favors the presence of an autoimmune disease of the ovary. Ovarian autoantibodies are associated primarily with premature ovarian failure (POF) and unexplained infertility. Variations in detection of ovarian autoantibodies are likely to be due to study design elements such as antibody test format, antigen preparation, and criteria for study and comparison groups. In addition, multiple targets appear to be involved in ovarian autoimmunity including ovarian cellular elements and oocyte related antigens. Many studies only assess one target antigen, leaving individuals with ovarian autoimmunity unidentified. The next most significant advance in characterizing ovarian autoimmunity will be definitive identification of the specific antigens and development of standardized tests based on use of specific antigens.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:667729 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:40281

TITLE: Assessment of serological markers associated with rheumatoid arthritis. Diagnostic autoantibodies and conventional disease activity markers

AUTHOR(S): Marcelletti, John F.; Nakamura, Robert M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Prometheus Laboratories, San Diego, CA, 92121, USA

SOURCE: Clinical and Applied Immunology Reviews (2003), 4(2), 109-123

CODEN: CAIRCF; ISSN: 1529-1049

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. Progress in the detection and quantitation of autoantibodies associated with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) indicates an expanding role for serol. in the diagnosis and predicting the prognosis of the disease. The advent of enzyme-linked immunoadsorbent assay (ELISA) methods for the quantitation of rheumatoid factor (RF) isotypes offers significant RA disease information substantially above that gained using traditional measurements of total RF. The ability to quantitate isotypes adds specificity for the diagnosis of RA and identifies those individuals that will tend to exhibit progressive, erosive disease. Other autoantibodies that are highly specific for RA recognize epitopes associated with proteins containing citrulline (e.g., anti-keratin and anti-perinuclear factor). A highly specific (92-98%) and relatively sensitive (.apprx.80%) second-generation ELISA has been developed and marketed for the diagnosis of RA using cyclic citrullinated peptide as antigen (CCP). Population based studies indicate that finding multiple RF isotypes or anti-filaggrin antibodies (synonymous with anti-CCP) in apparently normal individuals is highly predictive for the development of RA in subsequent years. More importantly, these markers are being recognized as indicative of disease course. Monitoring C-reactive protein and erythrocyte sedimentation rate continue to be a mainstay for determining RA disease activity, although acute-serum amyloid A may

be a more sensitive marker for synovial inflammation.

REFERENCE COUNT: 74 THERE ARE 74 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:372568 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:148028

TITLE: Human autoantibodies as reagents in biomedical

research

AUTHOR(S): Kakinuma, T.; Toh, B.-H.; SENTRY, J. W.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Medicine, Department of Orthopaedic
 Surgery, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
 SOURCE: Modern Rheumatology (2003), 13(1), 15-21
 CODEN: MROHA4; ISSN: 1439-7595
 PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag Tokyo
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. Autoantibodies are typically associated with autoimmune diseases. In some instances the association of specific autoantibodies to a specific autoimmune disease have made their detection invaluable in clin. diagnosis. However, certain autoantibodies show no specific disease association and therefore have limited clin. utility. Nevertheless, autoantibodies are powerful tools for identification, characterization, and functional studies of their cognate autoantigens. In addition, the study of autoantibodies and their cognate autoantigens in human disease and in exptl. animal models can provide valuable insight into disease mechanisms and the factors that ameliorate or reverse disease. This review will focus on three specific sets of autoantibodies, which were initially selected for investigation purely on the basis of their novel patterns of reactivity. These were observed when they were applied to a diagnostic HEP-2 test slide for antinuclear antibody detection by indirect immunofluorescence. The target autoantigens were identified as the trans-Golgi network protein GOLGA4 (Golgin 245 or p230), the early endosome antigen-1 (EEA1) and a yet to be identified and fully characterized phosphopeptide(s) restricted to chromosomal arms of condensed mitotic/meiotic chromosomes (MCA1). This laboratory has exploited sera which are reactive to these autoantigens for their identification and characterization, and in functional studies. This review highlights the uses of autoantibodies that may have limited diagnostic or prognostic utility, but are nonetheless novel reagents in the prosecution of mol. cell biol.

REFERENCE COUNT: 67 THERE ARE 67 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:739076 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:120509
 TITLE: Clinical utility of serum thyroglobulin measurement
 AUTHOR(S): Spencer, Carole A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. Endocrinol., Keck Sch. Med., Univ. South.
 California, Los Angeles, CA, USA
 SOURCE: Current Opinion in Endocrinology & Diabetes (2002), 9(5), 401-406
 CODEN: CENDES; ISSN: 1068-3097
 PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. Serum thyroglobulin (Tg) measurement is primarily used as a tumor marker to detect recurrent or persistent disease in patients with differentiated thyroid carcinomas. It is essential that clinicians interpret serum Tg values with respect to the patient-specific pathol. and treatment and the tech. limitations of the Tg method used. Important patient factors include the underlying thyroid pathol., the degree of any surgery and radioiodine therapy, and most importantly the TSH status of the patient at the time the blood specimen was drawn. Methodol. factors relate to the class of Tg method used: RIA or immunometric assay (IMA). Currently, most clin. labs. use Tg IMA methods although such methods have well-recognized limitations that impact the clin. interpretation of serum Tg values. These limitations include wide

between-method variability (which precludes the use of different Tg methods for serial monitoring of patients), inadequate sensitivity and suboptimal between-run precision (which impairs the early detection of recurrence), a propensity for "hook" problems (which can lead to underestimation of the very high serum Tg values typical of metastatic disease), and Tg autoantibody (TgAb) interference (which results in falsely low or undetectable serum Tg values in TgAb-pos. patients with disease). This review will discuss how these patient and methodol. factors impact the clin. interpretation of serum Tg measurements.

REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:812418 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:306026
 TITLE: Serological diagnosis of autoimmune liver disease
 AUTHOR(S): Klein, R.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Medizinische Klinik II, Tuebingen, 72076, Germany
 SOURCE: MTA Dialog (2003), 4(9), 746-750
 CODEN: MDTIC4; ISSN: 1439-071X
 PUBLISHER: Hoppenstedt Bonnier Zeitschriften GmbH
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: German

AB A review on serol. diagnostics of autoantibodies in autoimmune hepatitis (AIH), primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC), and primary sclerotic cholangitis (PSC). Typical serol. parameters in AIH and PBC, detection of perinuclear anti-neutrophil-cytoplasmic antibodies in PSC, and autoantibody screening in diagnosis of autoimmune liver diseases are discussed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:385231 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:99488
 TITLE: Autoantibodies in vasculitis
 AUTHOR(S): Wiik, Allan
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Autoimmunology, Statens Serum Institut, Copenhagen, Den.
 SOURCE: Arthritis Research & Therapy (2003), 5(3), 147-152
 CODEN: ARTRCV; ISSN: 1478-6362
 URL: <http://arthritis-research.com/content/pdf/ar758.pdf>
 PUBLISHER: BioMed Central Ltd.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (online computer file)
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. Before the mid-1980s the only autoantibody widely used to assist in diagnosing vasculitic disease was IgG antibody to the $\alpha 3$ domain of the noncollagenous part of type IV collagen (anti-glomerular basement membrane). Since that time, antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA) directed at the azurophilic granule proteins proteinase-3 and myeloperoxidase have been established as clin. useful autoantibodies to support a diagnosis of Wegeners granulomatosis, microscopic polyangiitis, Churg-Strauss syndrome and limited forms of these primary, small vessel necrotizing and often granulomatous vasculitides. The establishment of standardized methods for identifying those antibodies was needed before they could be used in clin. practice. The levels of both types of ANCA tend to increase in parallel with the degree of clin. disease activity, and they decrease with successful immunosuppressive therapy. More than one assay may have to be used to

discover imminent exacerbations in proteinase-3-ANCA associated syndromes. Although autoantibodies to endothelial cells may be important players in the pathogenesis of several vasculitic conditions, they have not gained clin. popularity because of lack of standardized detection methods.

REFERENCE COUNT: 59 THERE ARE 59 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:421791 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:384499

TITLE: New autoantibody for lymphocyte surface molecules and the clinical meaning

AUTHOR(S): Kato, Tomohiro

CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Cent. Incurable Dis., St. Marianna Med. Univ., Japan

SOURCE: Ensho to Men'eki (2002), 10(3), 315-319

CODEN: ENMEFA; ISSN: 0918-8371

PUBLISHER: Sentan Igakusha

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB A review on detection, formation mechanism, and clin. significance of autoantibodies to lymphocyte surface antigens, such as CTLA-4 and CD69, in autoimmune diseases.

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:274333 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:179209

TITLE: Autoimmune disease

AUTHOR(S): Keren, David F.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Warde Medical Laboratory, University of Michigan, MI, USA

SOURCE: Immunoassay Handbook, (2nd Edition) (2001), 681-699. Editor(s): Wild, David. Nature Publishing Group: Basingstoke, UK.

CODEN: 69BEBL

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 36 refs. regarding the various assays for diagnosis of autoimmune disease. Autoantibodies used for screening for autoimmune disease include anti-nuclear antibodies; anti-double-stranded DNA; anti-Sm; anti-ribonucleoprotein; anti-SSA/Ro; anti-SSB/La; anti-histone; anti-deoxyribonucleoprotein; anti-centromere; anti-Scl-70; the rheumatoid factor; anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies; anti-glomerular basement membrane; anti-Jo-1; anti-mitochondrial antibodies; anti-adrenal cortical antibodies; anti-parietal cell antibodies; anti-liver-kidney microsomal; IgA anti-endomysium tissue transglutaminase; IgG and IgA anti-gliadin; anti-acetylcholine receptor; striational antibodies; calcium channel antibodies; and anti-cardiolipin antibodies.

REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:39721 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:107697

TITLE: Autoantibodies in rheumatic diseases : their detection methods, clinical significances, and molecular analysis of the cognate antigens

AUTHOR(S): Hirakata, Michio

CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, Keio University, Japan

SOURCE: Igaku no Ayumi (2001), 199(5), 313-320
 CODEN: IGAYAY; ISSN: 0039-2359

PUBLISHER: Ishiyaku Shuppan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB A review on determination of autoantibodies found in collagen diseases, clin. significance, and antigens related thereto.

L2 ANSWER 23 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:869658 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:367926

TITLE: New ways for the standardization of autoantibody assays: Chimeric monoclonal antibodies

AUTHOR(S): Simon, Thomas; Kneusel, Richard; Haubruck, Heinz; Liedvogel, Bodo

CORPORATE SOURCE: Diarect Ag, Freiburg, D-79111, Germany

SOURCE: Scandinavian Journal of Clinical and Laboratory Investigation, Supplement (2001), 61(235), 91-97
 CODEN: SCLSAH; ISSN: 0085-591X

PUBLISHER: Taylor & Francis

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. Recombinant production of human autoantigens and new assay methodologies have created new opportunities for the detection of autoantibodies in autoimmune disease situations. However, the standardization of test results remains unsatisfactory which can be traced to supply and batch variation problems of the patient sera used as standard materials. Human monoclonal autoantibodies can be used as novel stds., but are difficult to generate and produce routinely. We present a strategy based on a transgenic mouse strain producing chimeric human IgG1 antibodies after immunization. Together with traditional mouse hybridoma technol. this approach allows creation of large panels of chimeric monoclonal autoantibodies for standardization purposes.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 25 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:134697 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:306851

TITLE: Anti-islet autoantibodies in type 1 diabetes

AUTHOR(S): Kawasaki, Eiji; Eguchi, Katsumi

CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Medicine, First Department of Internal Medicine, Nagasaki University, Japan

SOURCE: Igaku no Ayumi (2000), 192(5), 451-456
 CODEN: IGAYAY; ISSN: 0039-2359

PUBLISHER: Ishiyaku Shuppan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB A review with 22 refs. The type 1 diabetes is the disease associated with anti-islet autoantibodies, and the diagnosis and detection of the autoantibodies are discussed.

L2 ANSWER 29 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:445304 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:84674

TITLE: Hidden autoantibodies

AUTHOR(S): Lorber, Margalit; Shoenfeld, Yehuda

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Clinical Immunology and Allergy, Rambam Medical Center, The B. Rappaport Faculty of Medicine,

SOURCE: Haifa, Israel
 Clinical Reviews in Allergy & Immunology (2000
), 18(1), 51-58
 CODEN: CRAIF2; ISSN: 1080-0549
 PUBLISHER: Humana Press Inc.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB A review with 27 refs. is presented regarding hidden
 autoantibodies (HAAs) and a possible pathogenic role for these antibodies
 in the evolution of autoimmune diseases. Topics discussed include the
 methods of detection of HAA, the hidden rheumatoid factor, hidden
 antiphospholipid antibodies, and other hidden antibodies.
 REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

 L2 ANSWER 32 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:524400 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:215543
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 127:41813a,41816a
 TITLE: Molecular biological methods in diagnosis and
 treatment of liver diseases
 AUTHOR(S): Worman, Howard J.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Medicine and of Anatomy and Cell
 Biology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia
 University, New York, NY, 10032, USA
 SOURCE: Clinical Chemistry (Washington, D. C.) (1997
), 43(8B, Pt. 2), 1476-1486
 CODEN: CLCHAU; ISSN: 0009-9147
 PUBLISHER: American Association for Clinical Chemistry
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB A review, with 103 refs. Mol. biol. is making a tremendous
 impact on the diagnosis and treatment of liver diseases. Methods such as
 the polymerase chain reaction are changing the way physicians diagnose and
 monitor patients with viral hepatitis. Assays based on recombinant
 protein antigens allow for detection of specific
 autoantibodies in diseases such as primary biliary
 cirrhosis. The diagnosis of inherited metabolic diseases, such as
 hemochromatosis and Wilson disease, is being revolutionized by discovery
 of the defective genes involved and the development of methods to rapidly
 sequence DNA and identify mutations. Treatments and preventive measures
 are now possible with use of drugs and vaccines produced by recombinant
 DNA technol. Gene therapy and nucleic acid-based therapeutics are also
 realistic future treatment options for individuals with liver diseases.
 REFERENCE COUNT: 103 THERE ARE 103 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
 THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE
 FORMAT

 L2 ANSWER 44 OF 54 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:14720 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:14720
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 86:2399a,2402a
 TITLE: The autoantibodies: demonstration and interpretation
 of results
 AUTHOR(S): Monier, J. C.; Sepetjian, M.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Hyg. Action Sanit. Soc., Lyons, Fr.
 SOURCE: Immunochim. Clin., Journ. Natl. Biol. (1975)
 , Meeting Date 1974, 121-30. Simep Ed.: Villeurbanne,
 Fr.
 CODEN: 34NBA3
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review
 LANGUAGE: French

AB A review with 51 refs., on the pathogenic role of tissue-specific autoantibodies, their detection, and diagnostic value in various diseases, e.g. cancer, diabetes, nephritis, anemia, myasthenia, and heart and skin diseases.

L2 ANSWER 48 OF 54 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003169823 EMBASE

TITLE: The laboratory in autoimmune diseases.

AUTHOR: Clemente, M.G.; Congia, M.; De Virgiliis, Stefano, Prof. (correspondence)

CORPORATE SOURCE: Seconda Clinica Pediatrica, Dipto. di Sci. Biomed./Biotecnologie, Universita di Cagliari, Via Jenner, 09121 Cagliari, Italy. sdevirgi@mcweb.unica.it

SOURCE: Italian Journal of Pediatrics, (Feb 2002) Vol. 28, No. 1, pp. 12-18.
Refs: 28
ISSN: 1720-8424 CODEN: IJPTBE
Italy

COUNTRY: Italy

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review; (Review)

FILE SEGMENT: 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 May 2003
Last Updated on STN: 19 May 2003

AB This article aims to provide practical guidelines to orient physicians among the laboratory tests currently used in the diagnosis of pediatric autoimmune diseases. The clinical presentation of autoimmune diseases is very complex, and poses real problems for the differential diagnosis. In the recent past, the great progress made in the identification of the major autoantigens involved in many different autoimmune diseases has allowed the development of more precise laboratory methods, thus improving the diagnostic value of serum autoantibody detection in rheumatic, gastrointestinal and endocrine autoimmune diseases. Furthermore, Human Leucocytes Antigens (HLA) typing by serological methods together with the most advanced molecular biology assay, has allowed to better define HLA associations and to clarify the role of HLA typing in the diagnosis of autoimmune disease.

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PASSWORD:

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AT 10:31:36 ON 18 MAR 2009

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:31:36 ON 18 MAR 2009

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:31:36 ON 18 MAR 2009

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FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 09:11:29 ON 18 MAR 2009

L1 64 S AUTOANTIBODY (S) DETECTION (S) DISEASE AND REVIEW AND PD<=200
L2 54 DUP REM L1 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3 0 S L2 AND (FOLATE OR FOLIC)
L4 6 S L2 AND RECEPTOR

=> S ((Neural tube defect) OR (congenital defect)) (S) (folate or folic) (P)
autoantibody AND pd<=20031107

1 FILES SEARCHED...

L5 0 ((NEURAL TUBE DEFECT) OR (CONGENITAL DEFECT)) (S) (FOLATE OR FOLIC) (P) AUTOANTIBODY AND PD<=20031107

=> S ((Neural tube defect) OR (congenital defect)) (S) (folate or folic) (P)
antibody AND pd<=20031107

1 FILES SEARCHED...

L6 4 ((NEURAL TUBE DEFECT) OR (CONGENITAL DEFECT)) (S) (FOLATE OR FOLIC) (P) ANTIBODY AND PD<=20031107

=> Dup Rem L6

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6

L7 1 DUP REM L6 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWER '1' FROM FILE MEDLINE

=> D Ibib abs 17

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004043929 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14745937
TITLE: Antibodies to folate receptors impair embryogenesis and fetal development in the rat.
AUTHOR: da Costa Maria; Sequeira Jeffrey M; Rothenberg Sheldon P; Weedon Jeremy
CORPORATE SOURCE: SUNY-Downstate Medical Center, Department of Medicine, Brooklyn, New York 11203, USA.. maria.dacosta@downstate.edu
SOURCE: Birth defects research. Part A, Clinical and molecular teratology, (2003 Oct) Vol. 67, No. 10, pp. 837-47.
Journal code: 101155107. ISSN: 1542-0752.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200406
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Jan 2004
Last Updated on STN: 24 Jun 2004

Entered Medline: 21 Jun 2004

AB BACKGROUND: Folic acid (FA) supplementation reduces neural tube defects (NTDs) by 70%. However, the cause of most NTDs cannot be attributed to folate deficiency, to mutations of genes that encode folate pathway enzymes, and folate receptors (FRs) that mediate cellular folate uptake. Mouse embryos nullizygous for the ortholog of the FRalpha gene have lethal congenital abnormalities that are preventable by administration of folinic acid to the dams. To determine whether antibodies to FRs are similarly teratogenic, we studied a rat model. METHODS: Immunohistochemistry with an antiserum to rat FRs was used to identify the receptors on reproductive tissues and embryos. Gestation day (GD) 8 rats received intraperitoneal injections of antiserum to the FRs, and their embryos were examined 2-9 days later. Some rats received pharmacologic doses of folinic acid or dexamethasone before the antiserum was administered. RESULTS: The FRs are present on oocytes, the oviduct, and uterine epithelial cells, and in the embryo at all stages examined between GD4 and GD15. The antiserum has a dose-related effect on embryo viability and organogenesis. Folinic acid prevented teratogenicity resulting from smaller doses of antiserum, but not that caused by larger doses. Resorption of embryos with the larger doses of the antiserum was prevented by dexamethasone. CONCLUSIONS: FRs are expressed on oocytes, epithelial cells of reproductive organs, and embryonic and extraembryonic tissues. Antiserum to FRs administered to pregnant rats causes embryonic damage. Embryo lethality with smaller doses of antiserum is preventable by administration of folinic acid, while larger doses cause embryo damage by immune-mediated cell lysis, which can be prevented by dexamethasone. Copyright 2003 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

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